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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - PROVIDENCE, R. I

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THE TRUE PLACE IN RHODE ISLAND HISTORY OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

For nearly a couple of months the thoughtful people of Providence have been deeply interested in a series of letters written by Mr. James N. Arnold, and published in the *Journal*, or in the *Tribune*, on Sundays. These letters are indeed, if true, terrible indictments against Roger Williams, whom hitherto we have all venerated; and glorifications of William Arnold, and his son, Benedict Arnold; two men, whom I personally have come to regard as the greatest scoundrels, who ever dwelt upon these lands. Mr. Arnold tells us "that he delights in a Free Press, which is to him a Devil's advocate" (Tribune, 7th Dec.). Here are a few of Mr. James Arnold's characterizings of Roger Williams: "He was a Bunco Steerer." "A land grabber." "A presumable forger." "Attempted to gobble the whole State." "Neither a good leader, nor an honest man." "He was called a defender of Soul Liberty, which he wasn't." "I deny that he was the Founder of the State." "Did he transfer the lands for which he had been paid, and had agreed to deliver? Not much." "Williams was tricky and dishonest, but he didn't have the sand." "Nobody wanted to settle in Providence; couldn't get a sure title." "He was naturally a tricky old fellow." "His unscrupulous and grasping disposition killed the Colony of Providence." "He was too dishonest to be a successful business man." "It took action by the Town Council to make him give up his attempted land grabs." These and many more, are the characterizations of Roger Williams, by Mr. James N. Arnold. Unfortunately, I do not possess a Devil's Advocate in the shape of a Free Press, but I am going to try to refute his charges, and his pretended history, by severe citations of history. I will force him to produce something besides the merest allegations in support of his stuff, for as I believe there is nothing but stuff in it. In his letter of to-day (January 6th, Journal), he ridicules the Deed, for it is a Deed, which the Sachems gave to Williams, because "it has no consideration."

The Deed as brought into the Town Meeting by William Arnold, in 1658, and recorded (Prov. Early Rec. 4, 70,) reads, "In consideration of the many kindnesses and services he hath continually done for us." That is a good consideration. Blackstone says, "The consideration may be either a *good* or a *valuable* one; a *good* consideration is such as that of blood; or natural love, and affection" (Commentaries on English Law, 2, 296). Sir Edward Coke supports Blackstone (Coke's Institute, Hawkins' ed. p. 5). The late Chief Justice Staples of Rhode Island says, concerning the Sachems' Deed, "Be it

what it may, the lands vested in Mr. Williams" (Annals of Prov. 28). These two Sachems signed before witnesses a declaration that they had sold to Mr. Williams some land; and then Miantinomi went with five witnesses and set the bounds of the lands sold. The Deed was good, and James Arnold admits it, when he said, "The original Deed from Canonicus and Miantimoni gave the title to the land on which the *settlement stood,* to Roger Williams in 1637." Here Arnold is playing with words, the spot where the "settlement stood" is not specified as being *the* property of Williams. His property covered all the lands staked out by Miantimoni. Before leaving this question of a "consideration" and delivering the goods, I come to another transaction. There is a deed of lands given by the Towne of Providence, on Record in 1641, to William Arnold. There is no condition, nor consideration of any kind in it (Prov. Early Rec. 1, 109). Mr. Williams says, "In the year 1637, I delivered the Deed subscribed by the two above-said Chief Sachems, unto the whole number of purchasers with all and every power, right, and title therein, reserving to myself one single share." And with it Williams gave what came to be called the "Initial Deed." Mr. James N. Arnold denies, first, that the "Initial Deed" was a Deed; that it was ever delivered; and lastly, that no land was transferred. Mr Arnold then writes, "The Initial Deed bears no date upon the Records." Here he admits that there was an "Initial Deed." He again writes, "The only *Deed* he had given up to this time, was the "Initial." Here again he admits the existence of the Deed. It was never recorded. It was lost. But that it existed William Arnold has sworn (Prov. Early Rec. 15, 86).

Then Mr. Arnold asks this question. "But did he transfer the lands as he agreed to in 1638?" And himself answers, "Not much!!"

If Roger Williams did not transfer the lands, where did the town of Providence get the lands which it gave a deed for, to William Arnold in May, 1641? (Prov. Early Records, 1, 109.)

If Roger Williams did not transfer

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the lands in 1638, according to the "Initial" Deed, what does the *combination* of July 27th, 1649, for the organiation of a committee of five men for the "General Disposail" of all lands, mean? This "combination" was signed by both Arnolds, and by Harris, and by Williams.

Williams says that he delivered the Sachems Deed to the Purchasers, and that he gave them the "Initial Deed." These facts Chief Justice Staples says means that "the acceptance of this Deed of 1661, signed by Roger Williams and Mary Williams, and the recording of it by the Town, in their Records, is in some degree an acknowledgment of the truth of its recitals (Annals of Prov. 32). Again, Chief Justice Staples says, "This delivery to the purchasers of the Sachems Deed, and the 'Initials' was equivalent to a conveyance" (Annals of Providence, 29). Now will James N. Arnold explain what these "associates" did with these two deeds, for it is a fundamental question; which he must answer. They disappeared at once. Twenty-two years later William Arnold brought the Sachems Deed to Williams, to a Town Meeting; but the "Initial Deed" he never brought back. But the Sachems' Deed, then called the Towne Evidence, was "erased," "torn," "mutilated," "pieced," when it was brought before the Town by William Arnold. In the Forgeries Tract, written by myself, is set forth the details of the work, and Arnold's purpose in it. Now comes James N. Arnold saying, "If anybody forged the claims in the original Deed, it must have been Roger Williams himself, or somebody he got to do it."

Harris says, "The aforesaid arbytrators have known William Arnold to have had the writings thereof and delivered them defaced and Raced (erased) (Col. Hist. Soc. Harris Papers, v. 10, p. 101). Again, Harris says, "Some of our partners, to wit, William Arnold, Benedict Arnold, William Carpenter and Robert Cole, subjected themselves and their lands to the Jurisdiction of Massachusetts; and there demanded ye said land, &c. Our (Town) Evidence of the same lands, being formerly committed to the said defendant (William Arnold) to keep; part of the said 'Evidence' was

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cut out, and pieced together on another paper" (Harris Papers, p. 151).

"Our grants (Deeds) fell into one man's hand (William Arnold), and before we could recover them, one part, concerning Pawtuxet, *was taken out,* and the paper on both sides thereof put edge to edge and pasted together" (R. I. Hist. Soc. Pub. 1, p. 202).

"Our grant (the Original Indian Deed) was concealed, and kept, and then eloyned, taken away, or imbeseld" (Same, p. 204).

"Our said Grants (Deeds) were so long concealed that almost all knew not where they were, nor where to enquire after them" (Same, p. 204).

"I (William Harris) had a copy of our Evidences (Deeds) which I found and shewed it (to) the inhabitants who soon after wrote to the man (William Arnold) of whom I had my copy, for the original, who sent, as he said what he could find; his wife, as he said, had given it with garden seeds to some, of Providence; and so it was torn" (Same, 205).

Mr. Harris continues, "We (the Pawtuxet Partners, Arnold, Carpenter, Harris and others) obtained the said lands of Mr. Roger Williams by open and public test" (Harris's Plea before the Court of Arbitration, at Boston, in 1677. (Hist. Soc. Pub. v. 1, p. 185).

This must show how "Harris had opposed Roger Williams' land grabbing plans from the first," as Mr. James Arnold writes. It also shows "how he (Williams) held back the Deeds so that when his associates wanted to sell there was a cloud on the title."

Harris and Arnold must have been leading Roger Williams "to bunco the others (specifically themselves) out of the land they had paid him for," as James Arnold writes.

The Original Deeds had never been entered upon Record. William Arnold had taken and destroyed one, the "Initial", and cut pieces from, and secreted the Original Sachems. Such work James Arnold thinks was not forgery, nor would it throw a cloud upon the title. Moreover, he states that Williams "got somebody to do it."

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Mr. Arnold writes, "He (Williams) went to England and got a Patent to the land in 1644. In this Patent he attempted to gobble the colony of Rhode Island.

It was not a land Patent. It was a Patent of Government. Every owner of land was specifically protected (R. I. Hist. Soc. Col. 4, p. 223). When this Patent was obtained there were three towns, and the Patent declares that the inhabitants of these three towns worked together for this Patent of Government. It is so declared in the Document. Mr. Arnold says Warwick was ignored by Williams. But Warwick did not exist for four years after the Patent was created; moreover, Warwick was created by the people, by the powers conferred by this Patent (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 129, 140). Mr. Williams' Patent created a government *only in civil things;* just as the compact for the second comers, written by Williams, did in 1638.

Mr. Arnold continues: "His Patent doesn't mention soul liberty." It does not use these words. But it declares itself to be a Free and Absolute Charter of *Civil* Incorporation. It gave inhabitants full power to govern, and rule themselves, in any part of said tract by such a form of *Civil Government*, as by voluntary consent of all, or of the greatest part of them, shall be found most serviceable in their Estates and conditions" (Hist. Soc. Col. v. 4, p. 224). The ignorance displayed by Mr. Arnold in this connection has never been equalled in Rhode Island.

"He speaks of the town of Warwick, as the new *Arnold, Harris & Co.* Settlement."

Neither an Arnold, nor Harris owned an acre of the ground on which Gorton and his companions planted Warwick. Mr. Arnold's story is a sheer fabrication. I will give one clause from the charter of 1644: "Whereas divers well affected and industrious English inhabitants of the towns of Providence, Portsmouth and Newport have also purchased, and are purchasing of, and amongst the natives—and--some in other places, which may be convenient for plantations; and said

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

English have represented their desire their hopeful beginnings approved and confirmed, etc., and ask for a charter of civil in-corporation." (R. I., Col. Rec. 1, 144.)

Mr. Arnold in one of his numerous "Devil's Advocates" asks Mrs. Frank E. Bates, who has touched cleverly the "Land grabbing of Roger Williams." I should have written *entreats*, the lady to read pages 18 and 25 of the R. I. Col. Records, v. 1. I will be more specific. I ask the lady to read "An agreement between the several inhabitants on the 8th of the 8th month, 1638," (page 20.) Observe, this document on the day of the delivery of the Sachem's Deed, and the Initial Deed, by Williams, to purchasers These purchasers wrote, "It is agreed that all the meadow ground at Pawtuxet, bounding upon the fresh river, upon both sides is to be impropriated "unto these thirteen persons." When a thief steals your pocketbook, the act not being done in support of some Sunday school, it becomes *impropriation*. These lands were never bought nor covered by any deed, and William Arnold lived upon them, and he and his descendants, according to this *Historian*, held them for two hundred years. Then Mr. Arnold asks: Didn't it look as though Williams was trying to be a land grabber?" Did this *attempt to grab* the land look honest? Mr. Williams was not a land grabber, nor did he even attempt to grab any land anywhere. There is not one true word in all that James N. Arnold has written derogatory of Roger Wiliams. He continues: "Roger Wiliams had *been forced* to give up the property he had been *trying to gobble*." How can a man trying to gobble, acquire a title, until *his gobble* had culminated in success, and unless success had succeeded to his trying how could he be forced to surrender? When Mr. Williams gave to the community, as he really did, all his land, it was "land grabbing" was it? Such work is not worth a moment's consideration.

Mr. Arnold says: "Williams was called a Defender of Soul Liberty, which he wasn't." Again: "He wasn't the Defender of Soul Liberty.' Does he expect men to believe such stuff? This is his Arnold definition of Soul Liberty:

"This is the whole secret of Soul Liberty. It is only another term for individuality. I claim that William and Benedict Arnold were its leaders and defenders here in Rhode Island, and they, not Roger Williams, should have the honor therefor." (Arnold's Life and Times of Benedict Arnold, 1901, p. 3.)

William Arnold's belief in Soul Liberty did not extend to married women. Single women could join a church without a man's consent; but married women were under subjection to their husbands —a curious sort of Religious Liberty on which to found a town, or a colony. (Winthrop's Hist. N. E., 1, 340.)

William Arnold, and his precious son, Benedict, founded the town of Providence upon the principle of Soul Liberty. In 1642 these two Arnolds subjected themselves and their lands here to Massachusetts. Such work is incredible; and worse still, Massachusetts received them and their visits, while Roger Williams could not safely set foot upon their lands; and Mary Dyer was hanged because she was a Quaker. Yes, James N. Arnold is a *Historian*.

Mr. Arnold says, "Williams was kind to the Indians. Yes, very kind. The first license to sell strong water to the Indians was granted to Mr. Williams." Mr. Williams was living near Cawcumsqusuck, near Wickford. There was no town then. The General Asembly had given power to the towns to grant licenses. There being no town to license Mr. Williams, the General Assembly gave Mr. Williams license to sell a little "wine, or strong water, *to some natives* in their sickness" (Col. Rec. 1, 219). It

seems very difficult for this "Historian" to state facts. He would have us believe that Roger Williams kept a "Rum Hole". The entire Religious Liberty of Benedict Arnold, on Sundays, was the selling of rum and gun powder to these barbarians. He was then the Factor of Massachusetts against the Colony which James N. Arnold would have us believe that he had planted on Soul Liberty.

Mr. Arnold cites "*Mr.* Rider's Historical Tract" for this statement: "While Williams thought himself successful in his first venture, he thought he would improve on it; so he changed the Sachems Deed to serve his purpose." The *Tract* contains no such statement.

"I deny that Roger Williams was the Founder of this State: I have looked up the records and find that it was William Coddington."

Will Mr. Arnold kindly give us the name of the State founded by Coddington?

Mr. Arnold says: "It is claimed that Mr. Williams named Providence. By a family memorandum which the Arnold family brought from England with them. On this paper this date is added: "Memoradum. We came to Providence to dwell April 20, 1635". This proves that this company which Williams was allowed to join, and did join, in the spring of 1636 at Seekonk, had selected this place for a settlement and had named it Providence". (Arnold's Life and Times of Benedict Arnold, Newport, 1901, p. 3.)

If that is true, then, William Arnold came to Seekonk and planted Providence six months before Roger Williams was banished by the Mass. Gen. Court.

Mr. Arnold calls attention to the Deed given by Conanicus and Miantonomi to Coddington and his friends, of the island Aquidneck. He claims that it was given nearly ten months before the Deed of Providence lands was given to Roger Williams; and he says to make it easy for you, I will put them thus,—

"Coddington and associates, 24th of 1st mo. 1637.

Providence Purchasers, 24th of 10th mo. 1637.

Note a difference of 9 months in favor of Coddington.

Now for the confirmation,—

Coddington and associates, 6th of 5th mo. 1638.

Providence Purchasers, 9th 3rd mo. 1639—a difference in favor of Coddington of 10 months.

This confirmation, Mr. Arnold says, was witnessed by Miantinomi, Roger Williams and Benedict Arnold. Then he continues: "From these dates it is clearly shown that William Coddington and his associates were the founders of the Colony of Rhode Island, and not Roger Williams, as they could not claim a settlement until they had a home, and from these dates *must* the foundation date of each (rest). Is it not clear, then, to say that Roger Williams was the founder of the Colony of Rhode Island is pure fiction, and not history?"

Mr. Arnold's blunders, or something worse, are.—There were were no Providence *purchasers*, only Roger Williams; "and there is no date 1637 on the Deed given to Williams; nor is the date 1639 attached to the memorandum at the bottom of the Deed. The signature of Benedict Arnold is declared by him to be a forgery (Coll. Hist. Soc., v. 10, p. 56). Roger Williams also declares that his name was not written by himself (Narr. Club 6. p. 390), and Miantinomi did not sign it. Mr. Arnold's work here is a mass of intolerable nonsense, and yet he says: "I have not written a word that I did not give authority for", and again, "I have been dreaded because I went to the source and not to the other end".

John Clark has told (Ill News from New England) how he came here to Providence, with Coddington, to ask advice of Roger Williams, about a good place to plant a town; and how Wil-

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liams recommended two places, Sowams and Aquedneck, and how they all went to Plymouth to consult. Now if Coddington and Clark were really planted at Pocasset 10 months before Williams had bought the lands for Providence, how could they have found Williams here living? These absolute facts of history will destroy everything written by Mr. Arnold.

Long as my paper is, I am not yet done with these questions. For six years I have known them and from pity held my hand. Now I will fix in Rhode Island History with exact justice this real relation which these Arnolds bear to the founder of this State — Roger Williams — as they shall stand forever.

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The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

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THE TRUE PLACE IN RHODE ISLAND HISTORY OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

No. 2

Mr. James N. Arnold still gives us a columns of "rot" in the Sunday papers. Here is a specimen.

Roger Williams is held up to the world as the defender of soul liberty. I have shown Plymouth, Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick had lived up to this and had interfered in no way in these matters. In order, therefore, to show soul liberty at Providence it is first in order to show that affairs were like these before quoted. If, now, assuming Mr. Williams to be the "pious boss," did he epermit others to do what he claimed for himself?

For answer I invite the reader to read the note on pages 16 and 17 in the first volume of Colonial Records where a long quotation is given from no less a person than Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts in the matter of the case of Mrs. Joshua Verin. *Here the Governor distinctly says William Arnold defended her and was willing to accord her and husband soul liberty. Mr. Williams is accused indirectly of not allowing or of interfering with soul liberty in her case. The Governor says "that it was not the woman's desire to go so oft from home, but only Mr. Williams and others," and he says "Arnold told them if they censured Verin it would be against their own orders."*

There is not a word of truth in these two statements. Winthrop never used the language, which James N. Arnold attributes to him. It was William Arnold, the ancestor of James N. Arnold, who spoke, or wrote it. (Winthrop's Hist. New Eng. 1. 341). Gov. Winthrop merely reported what Arnold wrote to him. (See pp. 340-341.)

Mr. Arnold continues "Poor Joshua had to return to Salem where he lived the rest of his life. From Winthrop's hint a scandal was brewing, which to stop with a few words as possible, Joshua withdrew from the company." To James N. Arnold we are indebted for the first use of the word *scandal* in this affair; he uses the language from 'Winthrop's hint.' 'Winthrop's hint' was William Arnold's. He was James N. Arnold's first ancestor, and the author of the scandal. Winthrop's account while written in 1649 was never put into type, until the year 1790. How could there be a scandal *brewing* under such conditions, when James N. Arnold wrote "it was to stop with as few words as possible this scandal, that Joshua Verin withdrew from the Company," it was down right fiction. James N. Arnold is the first to properly characterize the work of his first ancestor. There is sufficient interest in this Verin case to set forth its character. For the real facts in the case have never been gathered together. Verin was a young man whose father dwelt at Salem. The

young Verin was maried; upon the departure of Williams from Salem, under the decree of banishment, Verin came with the little party to Rehoboth or Seekonk, as it was then called; and he crossed the river with Williams; thus he was "in" at the founding of the town of Providence. He was never given any land. He did not sign the Compact for Second Comers. His name is not upon the "Initial Deed." But at the very beginning he was given the use of a bit of land on which to build himself a house. This lot was almost directly opposite to what was for a century called Roger Williams' Spring, now hidden in a cellar. This act to Verin made him a voter. Hence masters of families were freemen, or voters, even before the Compact for Second Comers was written by Roger Williams, first, in order comes what Williams has written about the case:

Mr. Williams wrote Gov. Winthrop in *November 1637*, about a debt owed by Joshua Verin to Winthrop, and which Winthrop offered one-half to Williams if he would and could collect it. (Narr. club 6, 95.)

May, 1638, Williams writes Gov. Winthrop concerning Verin, "a young man boisterous and desperate, who hath refused to hear the word with us, because he could not draw his wife, a gracious modest woman to the same ungodliness with him." (Narr. club 6, 95.)

September, 1638. Williams again wrote to Gov. Winthrop: "I hear that two malicious persons (one I was bold enough to trouble your worship with not long since) Joshua Verin, and yet another, with us, William Arnold, have most falsely and slanderously, as I hope it shall appear, complotted together many odious accusations in writing. It may be they may some way come to your loving hand." (Narr. club 6, 124.)

On the "21th day of the 3rd month," to wit May, the town meeting voted "It was agreed that Joshua Verin, upon ye breach of a covenant for restraining the liberty of conscience, shall be withheld from ye liberty of voting, till he declare ye contrary." (Prov. Early Rec. 1, 4.)

Mr. Williams wrote Gov. Winthrop "he hath troddin her under foot tyrannically and brutishly, which she, and we,

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long bearing, though with his furious blows she went in danger of life—at the last—the major vote of us discard him from our Civil Freedom, or disfranchise, etc. (Narr. club 6, 96.)

Verin left Providence almost immediately, and went to his father's home at Salem. His name is not upon the *Combynatione* of 1640. * * *On the 21st of November, 1650, Verin wrote to the town of Providence, claiming an ownership in the town as his lawful right. He uses the phrase "My purchase of the town." Again, "*We* dealt with the Indians, for *we* made conscience of purchasing it of them." (Staples' Annals of Providence, 25.)

To this letter the town replied: Come into court and prove your right, and the town will do you justice." (Prov. Early Rec. 2, 55.) From this time for seventy-five years there were continuously attempts by sundry men to inveigle the town in some way, to recognize Verin's "Right to Land." In 1663 William Harris, having packed the town meeting, actually obtained a vote "that Verin has a Right." (Prov. Early Rec. 3, 40.) But Harris never got the land. Again, in 1675, John Whipple brought fifty shillings for Verin's land to the town meeting. The town voted that the said Verin "hath no right of land in this town, therefore refuse to accept of the said Verin's money." (Prov. Early Rec., v. 4, p. 42.)

In April, 1675, Voted, "that Joshua Verin hath no right in this town of Providence, and therefore deny John Whipple to draw a paper for the dividing of any land, in ye behalf of the said Verin." These were all tricks, and they went on until 1725. (Providence Early Rec. 4, p. 34, also Prov. Early Rec. 15, p. 222.) Mr. James N. Arnold printed, or rather the General Assembly printed for him, a Report, as commissioner on the Arnold Burial Ground in 1901. The pamphlet is small, but its "deceptions" are immense. Out of this pamphlet Mr. Arnold has drawn most of his recent nonsense. Never an authority is cited, nor even a citation correctly stated.

The veracious Arnold closes his account of Verin with this sweet-scented

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paragraph: "Poor Joshua had to return to Salem where he lived the rest of his life. From "*Winthrop's* hint a *scandal was brewing*, which to stop with as few words as possible Joshua withdrew from the company." First, Verin never withdrew from the company, for he was not in the company; nor was there a company. Verin did not live the rest of his life at Salem; he soon left for Barbadoes, where he died, and from which place came all his tricks to obtain lands in Rhode Island for nothing. Second—It was not 'Winthrop's hints' from which the scandal was brewing; it was from the direct lies of William Arnold, who had just come to Providence, and Verin himself. Arnold certainly at that time had no grievance against Williams, but his natural rascality blossomed at once. I have long desired to set forth the true character of this Verin affair, but I have never thought it wise to touch it; but thanks to James Arnold he has now given me the opportunity so long desired.

The Sunday *Tribune* publishes a column, more or less, written by Mr. James N. Arnold, with the heading "Mr. Rider Answered." With becoming modesty, I beg to submit, that Mr. Rider has not been answered. There were many matters considered in Book Notes of Jan. 12th last; every one of which is vital Mr. Arnold confines his answer only to the value of the Sachem's Deed to Roger Williams, being as he said, without a consideration. I have shown that the Arnold Forgery of the Deed has a consideration; and cited Coke, Blackstone, and Chief Justice Staples, in support. In the face of these authorities Mr. Arnold answers, "I say it has no good consideration." Of course that is the end of the argument upon that point. Again James N. Arnold is not telling the truth when he says, "Mr. Rider has publicly said *the consideration is a barefaced forgery.*" I have never made such a statement. He continues, "Have I not Mr. Editor made out my case?" No, Mr. "Historian,' you have not made out your case. Nor will you ever be able to make it out. In his first paper he said, "The original deed from Canonicus and Miantinomi gave the title of the land

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on which the settlement stood to Roger Williams in 1637. *Sic.*

Mr. Arnold concludes: "The most of Mr. Rider's paper needs no attention. If he starts out so wildly, what is the use of going further? In logic if the first proposition is false, all that follows is also false, or misleading. Mr. Rider admitted a great forgery, having not shown Mr. Williams' protest recorded. He (Rider) must acknowledge he was the sole *one benefited in the Deed*, as it was to him alone. Will Mr. Rider please name the one that would be the most likely to monkey with such a paper?

"There is the Deed. Look at it.

Yes, Mr. Rider. There is the Deed. 'Look at it.' A Deed given solely to Mr. Williams, and solely his own property. Now answer, who would be benefited, if it could be made to cover more land. Where is the Land Grabber & Co.? Where, where point him out."

Mr. Arnold is false in these particulars.' This is not a case "In logic." It is a case in the Construction of a Deed. In case there is a false statement in it, that statement is eliminated, but the rest of the Deed stands. Again, "Mr. Rider has not *admitted a Great Forgery*" of the James N. Arnold kind; but he (Rider) *asserts* a great Forgery by William Arnold. Mr. Rider has also pointed out Mr. Williams' Protest against this forgery." It is in R. I. Historical Tract 1st ser. 14, pp. 28-33. After the Sachem's Deed had been delivered to the proprietors named in the "Initial Deed." To whom would the lands have gone had Roger Williams committed a forgery in it quadrupling the area of the land. After the delivery of these two Deeds to the Proprietors, and by them to William Arnold, how could Roger Williams have committed a Forgery? He most certainly could not have benefited by such an act. The "Facts" as stated by James N. Arnold are not Facts, and his "logic" and reasoning, is a ridiculous farce.

Mr. Arnold writes that "Williams was tricky, and dishonest, but he did not have the sand," but Mr. Arnold is quite as tricky and dishonest, and he is noth-

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

ing but sand. He continues, "If you can make anything but dishonesty of the facts, you can do better than I can." That is just what I complain of—he makes nothing but dishonesty of the facts. Again he writes, "The Colony's answer to Williams' charge of treason against William Harris, was the election of Benedict Arnold to be President of the Colony. It was a landslide against Williams." It may have been a "landslide," but was it against Williams? Benedict Arnold on the day of his election, was a subject of the Massachusetts, and so, too, was his father, William. Roger Williams called attention to these conditions. And confiscation of all the land held by these Arnolds was at once suggested. The Arnolds flew to Boston, and got a release from their subjection; but a bond on all their lands was fixed, to pay the indemnities to Gorton; who had brought an action in the English courts against the Massachusetts for indemnification for injuries done by the Massachusetts upon the requests of the Arnolds. And at the very next session of the General Assembly a law was enacted making confiscation absolute, in any case like that of these two Arnolds--ancestors of this James. (R. I. Col. Rec. 1. 401). Mr. Callender has said, "Mr. Williams appears by the whole course and tenor of his life, and conduct here, to have been one of the most disinterested men that ever has lived; a most pious and heavenly-minded soul." (Callender's Dis. Hist. Soc. Col. 4, 72.) Mr. Arnold's paragraphs have in no way changed the hitherto prevailing opinion concerning Roger Williams, save only in bringing them under the eyes of a new multitude, and making them much stronger.

But these paragraphs of Mr. Arnold are exceedingly entertaining in another way; they may be accepted as evidences of the genuineness of his ancestral descent from a gang of traitors, and forgers, unequalled in Rhode Island. This will please him, I am sure, for he remarks, "I rejoice in the fact that I have, in me, the blood of descent from these men, who brought this Colonial land grabber (he must mean William Arnold) to terms.

We have recently had an election in Rhode Island of a State government. Not only were the results peculiar; but the preliminary proceedings were peculiar. I can remember no preliminaries quite as peculiar, during the fifty years of my voting, here in Providence. Oratory flourished amazingly; a great many orations were delivered, all over the State, all attempting to describe, and to define, the fundamental principles lying under our government; and showing the manner of working their principles by those who had been entrusted to work them; whether entrusted by integrity or by fraud. Among these orations was one which came accidentally to me; and long after the election was over. It was Rhode Island; its making and its meaning. A speech by Edwin C. Pierce Esq., Democratic and Lincoln Party Candidate for Representative from Cranston, delivered at Hamilton R. I., October 19, 1906. This "speech" is peculiar in its constrction. It is written in short paragraphs, each distinct, concise, and in logical sequence. These paragraphs are really condensed chronological history. I will reproduce a few specimens.

"Roger Williams maintained that the civil magistrate ought not to have power to punish sins as forbidden by the first table of the Decalogue. His principle was full liberty of worship, and religious profession. For the first time in history, state was separated from church, in the founding of Rhode Island."

Roger Williams was generous, compassionate and full of the missionary

spirit. His primary purpose in coming into the wilderness was the conversion of the Indians; his secondary object, later conceived, was to establish an asylum for those distressed for conscience and where religious liberty should be the law. He also intended that the land conveyed to him by the Indians, should be held in trust, as the basis for a communal society; but his associates insisted upon partition of the land and individual ownership."

"The State has been led by circumstances and the machinations of the enemies of popular liberty, away from a democratical form of government, in demanding such a government the people will return to the principles of the early Rhode Islanders. The age of Roger Williams was an age of liberty religious and political, of democracy, of toleration, of manly independence, of character, of radicalism, of idealism."

"On the 4th of May, 1776, two months before the signing of the Declaration at Philadelphia, the General Assembly of Rhode Island passed a declaration formally absolving the people of Rhode Island from allegiance to the British crown. Rhode Island was the first of the thirteen colonies to declare independence; and that taxation without representation was tyranny."

Mr. Pierce thus touches the convulsion of 1842: "The General Assembly, in colonial times, conferred the suffrage on landholders and their eldest sons only, and changed the value required for a voter from time to time, at one time fixing it as high as four hundred pounds. The majority of the people were gradually stripped of the right to vote, and in 1840, sixty-four years after Rhode Island had joined with the other colonies in promulgating the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, fully two-thirds of the native-born adult males of Rhode Island were absolutely without the right to vote."

Thomas Wilson Dorr stood for the principle that the suffrage is a natural right. He contended that the possession of property should not create political advantage for its holder.

Dorr is an heroic figure in political idealism and radicalism. Although he moved the State an inch forward, his cause is essentially a lost cause yet.

The speech is historical far beyond such things and so delivered, and when we consider the time and the times, Mr. Pierce's effort was little less than heroic, and BOOK NOTES congratulates him.

These paragraphs are not indeed a history of Rhode Island; they are specimens of condensed thought, on that history and the thoughts are good.

West Virginia has no anti-trust law and the decision based on the common law declares the contract to be void. The decision puts under a ban any trust or combination of two or more persons to control any legitimate articles of trade and includes organizations and unions. This decision was made on the 20th of November.

The opposition to Bryan's suggestion of government ownership of all trunk line railroads; and States, of all State lines, seems to be confined entirely to the lawyers for railroads; members of Congress and of Legislatures, now in receipt of money, or other property from the railroads, and editors of newspapers owned by railroads. Such opposition of course must be astounding to such a d—d fool as this "Jackass."

The death of William J. Bryan in 1896 and again in 1900, and still again in 1904 so often announced by the New York *Times* and the Standard Oil *Sun* and the great political moralist, the Boston *Herald*, suggests a new resurrection. The political effect of which will not be less than the former case.

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Pandectæ Justinianeæ in Novum Ordinem Digestæ; cum legibus codicis et novellis, quæ Jus Pandectarum, confirmant, explicant, aut abrogant. Præfixus est Index Titulorum & Divesionem omnium, quo totius Opervis. Specimen quoddam & quasi materiar um appendix exhibetur. Subjecta quoque Tabula qua nominatim Leges omnes cum suis Paragraphis & Versiculis ordini Digestorum restituuntur. (3. vols. Folio. Lugduni, 1782.)

The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

Another of these uncommon books is Gluck's great Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlauterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* by Gluck, with the successive writers, Muhlenbruck,—Fein,—Arndts,—Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Burchard, 1790—1891, ending with the third of Burchard, and bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects, of which work there are fifty books. This set includes the *Vollsstandiges Sach-und Gesta-Register,* (indexes), in four volumes, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandectes. This, according to Brunet, the greatest of French Bibliographers. This set is in 60 volumes octavo. Both sets are in excellent conditions, both as to the leaves and the bindings; and they will be sold for $40 for the two sets. Apply to Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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THE TRUE PLACE IN RHODE ISLAND HISTORY OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

3.

The Sunday Tribune of Jan. 20, publishes a column, more or less, written by Mr. James N. Arnold, with the heading, "Mr. Rider Answered." With becoming modesty I beg to submit that Mr. Rider has not been answered. There were many matters considered in Book Notes of Jan. 12 last, every one of which was vital. Mr. Arnold confines his answer only to the value of the Sachems' deed to Roger Williams, being, as he said, without a consideration.

I have shown that the Arnold forgery of the deed which Mr. James N. Arnold cites, has a good consideration, and have cited Coke, Blackstone and Chief Justice Staples in support. In the face of these authorities Mr. Arnold answers: "I say it has no good consideration." Is Mr. James N. Arnold's opinion in law stronger than Coke, and Blackstone?

Here I follow with an extract from Mr. Arnold's letter:

"The most of Mr. Rider's paper needs no attention. If he starts out so wildly, what is the use of going further? In logic if the first proposition is false, all that follows is also false, or misleading. Mr. Rider admitted a great forgery, having not shown Mr. Williams' protest recorded. He (Rider) must acknowledge he was the sole one benefited in the Deed, as it was to him alone. Will Mr. Rider please name the one that would be the most likely to monkey with such a paper?

"There is the Deed. Look at it.

"Yes, Mr. Rider. There is the Deed. 'Look at it.' A Deed given solely to Mr. Williams, and solely his own property. Now answer, who would be benefited, if it could be made to cover more land? Where is the Land Grabber & Co.? Where, where, point him out."

There can be no denial of the statement that Roger Williams received from the Sachems a document, stating that they had given him a tract of land. There can be no denial that one of these Sachems set the boundaries of the lands transferred to Williams in 1641-2. (R. I Hist. Tract, First Series, 14, pp. 29-31, also Narr. Club, vol. 6, p. 390, also R. I. Hist. Tract, second series 4, p. 23, as follows): "Miantonomi had set us our bounds here in his own person." This document still exists in the record room at the City Hall. It was recorded in the Providence Records in 1662, with this heading, "The Enrolement of the Wrighting Called the Towne Evidence after it was defaced." (Prov. Early Rec. vol. V., 296.)

"On the 7th of the 12th month, 1658. William Arnold of Pawtuxet came into the Presant Court and presented a deed purporting to be a copy of the Sachem's deed to Williams, and did acknowledge that those two Coppies (to witt) of William Harrises and Thomas Olneys, which hath these words in them as

ffolloweth; are the true words of that writing Called the town Evidence of Providence." "As also in Consideration of the many Kindnesses & services he hath continually done for us both with our friends of Massachusetts, as also at Quinitikticutt, And Apaum or Plimouth, wee doe freely Give unto him all that land from those Rivers Reaching to Pautuxet River, is also the Grasse & meaddowes upon Pautuxett River."

When he delivered his copy of this Deed to the Towne of Providence on the 7th of the 12th month, 1658, he said concerning its language, "which agreeth not with those two Coppies (Harrises and Olneys) was torne by accident in his house at Pautuxett." (Prov. Early Rec vol iv., p. 70.)

By this clause William Arnold admits that there are words in his copy which do not agree with the Harris and Olney copies; and it is in direct contradiction to William Arnold's preceding statement, that his copy contains "the true words of that writing called the towne Evidence," otherwise called Williams's deed from the Indians.

I ask James N. Arnold to explain how William Arnold obtained possession of the "towne Evidence," which was Williams's deed from the Sachems, delivered by Williams to the town on Sept. 8, 1638, and twenty years later, on the 7th of March, 1658, brought back to the town by William Arnold?

Or, if the Sachems' deed delivered by Williams on the 8th of September, 1638, contained the clause which William Arnold says that it did, why was it necessary to reconstruct the deed twenty years later, and obtain from the Indians new deeds covering the lands extending west to Connecticut, and north to the Massachusetts line?

Would not the delivery of the deed by Williams convey all the lands which the deed covered? Why was it necessary in 1659-60 to get new deeds from the Indians?

James N. Arnold wishes us to infer, that if there was a forgery in the deed, that that forgery was the work of Roger Williams. Why should Roger Williams write this clause in the deed and then transfer the lands it covered, to William

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Arnold, and why did William Arnold and William Harris wait twenty years, and more, before proclaiming these additions?

From the personal knowledge which we have of the efforts of Arnold and Harris to obtain individual possession of all the lands in the Colony, are we to believe that they, knowing of those vast additions, did not proclaim them?

The Sachem's deed held by Roger Williams exists to-day, practically intact. There is no forgery in it, hence Williams made no forgery. Rider loses nothing because Williams did not "admit a great forgery." Nor does the fact of his being the "sole one benefited in the deed," prove him guilty of forgery.

I propose showing from history the character of Roger Williams, in the work of "land grabbing" with the fixed purpose of showing the truth, or falsity, of the accusations recently made by James N. Arnold. First the origin and object of his purpose: "I had the frequent promise of Miantonomi, my kind friend, that it should not be land that I should want about these bounds mentioned, provided that I satisfied the Indians there inhabiting. I having made covenant of peaceable neighborhood with all the Sachems and natives round about us; and having in a sense of God's merciful providence unto me in my distress, called the place Providence.

"*I designated it might be for a shelter for persons distressed for conscience, then considering the condition of divers of my distressed countrymen, communicated my said purchase to my loving friends,* John Throckmorton, William Arnold, and others, who then desired to take shelter here with me, and in succession unto so many others as we should receive into the fellowship, and society, of enjoying and disposing of the said purchase. And whereas in the year 1637, so-called, I delivered the deed subscribed by the two aforesaid chief Sachems, so much thereof as concerneth the aforementioned lands from myself, and my heirs, unto the whole number of purchasers, with all and every power, right and title therein, reserving only unto myself one single share equal unto any of the rest of that number, I now

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again in a more formal way, under my hand and seal, confirm my former resignation of that deed of the lands aforesaid." (Prov. Early Rec. Vol. V., pp. 306-309.)

This deed bears date 20th December, 1661. It was accepted by the town of Providence, and ordered enrolled upon the Record Books of the town April ye Sixth, 1662. This makes a complete affirmation of the truth of what Roger Williams said; hence this shows what kind of a "land grabbing company" or "land grabber" Roger Williams was.

But I proceed: Roger Williams died in 1683, never owning by deed, or title, an acre of land in Rhode Island, after the 8th of September, 1638; he had no deed even of his home lot; while Benedict Arnold, who died six years before, held by recorded titles more acres of land than has ever been held by one man before or since, or at the time.

He (Benedict Arnold) had taken his father, William Arnold, to Newport, where the latter had died at some unknown time. Thus Benedict had been able to prevent his father from making a will. He then, as eldest son, under the English law, claimed his father's lands, and took them away from his brother and sister, and thus became the largest landholder the colony ever knew.

Do these facts show Roger Williams to be a "land grabber?"

In the last issue of Book Notes, reference was made to the subjection of themselves and their lands to the Massachusetts, by William Arnold, and his son, Benedict Arnold. This subjection is not mentioned by James N. Arnold, in any of his papers.

Evidently he regarded it, as a specimen of their *faithfulness* to the Providence Plantations.

These men thus escaped taxation from the Massachusetts and from the Providence Plantations.

For sixteen years they held that subjection; all the while plotting the destruction of the Providence Plantations. While President of the Providence Plantations, in 1655, Roger Williams wrote the Massachusetts General Court.

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informing them of "the refusal of these Arnold families (pretending your name) to conform with us unto his Highness' (Cromwell's) authorities amongst us." (R. I. Coll. Rec. Vol. 1, p. 343.)

This protest by Williams, resulted in no action by the Massachusetts, until after the election of Benedict Arnold as President, who succeeded Roger Williams in 1657.

After this election, confiscation of all the lands held by these Arnolds, was at once suggested.

The Arnolds flew to Boston, and got a release from their subjection; but a bond on all their lands was fixed, to pay the indemnities to Gorton, who had brought an action in the English courts, against the Massachusetts for indemnification for injuries done by the Massachusetts upon the requests of the Arnolds. And at the very next session of the General Assembly a law was enacted, making confiscation absolute in any case like that of these two Arnolds —ancestors of this James. (R. I. Coll. Rec. 1, p. 401.)

The fact that in releasing William Arnold and Benedict Arnold from their personal subjection from the Massachusetts; and the fact that the Massachusetts, at that time, held in bonds all their lands, as a guarantee for the indemnification of Gorton under order from the English courts, is a positive evidence that Massachusetts was led into its assault upon Showomet lands by these two men, and held protection upon all their lands, while he (Benedict Arnold) was both President and Governor of Rhode Island.

From these interesting facts the propriety of a monument as suggested by James N. Arnold to Benedict Arnold, as *"the builder and preserver of the colony of Rhode Island"* (Arnold's Report 1901, p. 18), is worthy of "the historian."

Why do the managers of Keith's Opera House after the vaudeville performance is finished, not open the Union street doors for the use of those people, who do not desire to wait and see the Biograph?

The Lands of Rhode Island

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An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

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THE WORKING OF THE MIND IN THE HEALING OF THE SICK, OTHERWISE MENTAL HEALING.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, a book now three hundred years old, is one of the delights of my life in literature. I will give you a few specimens from this book which has long been considered one of the most learned books in the world, illustrative of the mind cure or the action of the mind of the sick upon the recovery of the patient.

"It may be hard to cure a disease, but it may not be impossible for him most grievously afflicted if he is but willing to be helped (Burton's Anatomy, 270). That is plain mental application by the sick himself.

"We must first begin with prayer and then use physic" (272).

"All the physic we can use is to no purpose without calling upon God" (272).

"We must use prayer and physic together, and our physic may take effect" (272).

"A general fault it is all over the world, we rely more on physic than on God himself" (273).

Paracelsus himself "encourageth his patients to have good faith, a strong imagination, and they shall find the effects" (271).

"Hyperius urged physicians with true faith to call upon God and teach their patients to do the like" (273).

"In vain shalt thou use many medicines, for thou shalt have no health" (Jeremiah 46, v. 11.)

These things I have gathered in order to show the implicit faith of the most learned men of ancient days, in the great power of the *mind* of the sick himself in overcoming his sickness. There came to me not long since a handsome volume, entitled "Mental Healing", by Leander E. Whipple. It was a new (the fifth) edition of a treatise on the use of the mind, or mental power, in getting relief from sickness. The purpose of the author was to present concisely these same ideas in order to show that Mental Healing was possible; and further to set forth the demonstrated facts which prove it. The style is bright and full of vigor, and the author has clearly stated his own belief. The book is published by the Metaphysical Publishing Co., 500 Fifth avenue, New York, and the price is $1.50, postpaid.

The following clipping was sent to the writer of BOOK NOTES by the Printer's Ink Publishing Co., the publishers of Rowell's American Newspaper Directory, a publication designed to withhold or to circulate ratings regarding the circulation of the newspapers of this country it has this concerning BOOK NOTES.

"(A A) The name of this paper has been heard mentioned and has had a place in one or more lists purporting to catalogue the papers of the State; but the editor of Rowell's American Newspaper Directory is not in possession of satisfactory proof that if it ever became an established publication it still continues to appear."

This statement is what these publishers circulate regarding BOOK NOTES. BOOK NOTES was established by the writer in 1883; it is in its twenty-fourth year. A bi-weekly, the publication during this time has never dropped an issue. It owes no debts, and its owner has property enough to continue its publication during the remainder of his life.

This notice by Rowell's publishers was not intended to do me any good; on the contrary, its purpose is to injure me. I will refer this matter, if continued, to the Hon. George C. Holt, at present living in New York, a judge of the United States Circuit Court.

"Blood Poison from a Scratch," is the heading of a huge medical publication, but no evil could have befallen the victim, had a morbid poison from a cow's udder been injected in the scratch.

The Pocohontas Coal Company was a Bituminous Coal Trust in West Virginia. All this kind of coal companies in that State united in this deal. There came a row among themselves, and the case was taken before the Supreme Court of the State, and the result was the destruction of this Pocohontas Coal Trust.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Common Law is adequate to bring corporations under control in matters of public interest. This was done in March last. This desicion has been followed by the State court of West Virginia in the destruction of the Pocohontas Bituminous Coal Trust. It can be used just the same in Rhode Island when proper judges are placed upon the benches.

The decision of Judge Mumford in the coal investigation now on recently before the Grand Jury, rested upon this same common law.

The Panama Canal territory is a strip of land ten miles wide across the Isthmus. It is stated that this country once so prolific of yellow fever has been entirely cleared of the disease by the killing of mosquitoes, which transmitted the disease. Upon the territories on either side of this strip of land, the fever still prevails. Will someone inform us, *how* the mosquitoes in these outside lands are prevented from crossing the lines upon either side and generating cases on the Canal lands? How high are the Government screens along these lands?

The Providence *Tribune* makes the very important announcement that there is very little desire for tariff reform in the Home Market Club of Boston. By gum, that settles it; but it seems incredible.

The "Pentecostal Collegiate Institute" seems to be a colossal name for our old acquaintance, the "Smithfield Seminary," and later the "Lapham Institute."

THE TWENTY YEARS LAND TENURE OF RHODE ISLAND.

The late Mr. Henry C. Dorr wrote, and the Rhode Island Historical Society published, a series of papers under the heading:—"Providence Proprietors and Freeholders" (Pub. R. I. Hist Soc. Vol. IV). In these papers Mr. Dorr writes concerning the Deed given by Roger Williams and his wife Mary, on the 26th December 1661, "to certain loving friends and others," of the lands which he bought from the Sachems. (Prov. Early Rec. Vol. V, p. 306.)

Then Mr. Dorr says, this new Deed "was not according to the wishes of the grantees." (Hist. Soc. Pub. Vol. IV, p 147.) He continues "the succession under it was to be in the same society and fellowship of vote as before. This point he would never yield, and it does not appear to have been asked of him" (p. 148). Here is a direct contradiction within eight lines. But here is a still greater fault in Mr. Dorr's work, which the Historical Society has preserved, as follows:—"The whole title of the Proprietors had been in strict law only a possessory one. It was now (1661) sufficiently strengthened by the lapse of twenty years, which barred any ejectment suit against them. Williams's second deed was needless. The title was now perfect without it." (R. I. Hist. Soc. Pub. Vol. IV, p. 148.)

Mr. Dorr here writes as a lawyer concerning conditions existing in the Providence Plantations, in 1661; but his mind was only occupied by the conditions existing at the time when he wrote, in 1896. His statement concerning a Land Tenure of Twenty Years uninterrupted seisin, and possession, of any land within this Colony is wholly untrue, and hence did not perfect the title given by Williams in 1636. It was intended to be perfect when Williams delivered it; and it was accepted by the grantees as perfect; it violated no law. No such law then existed in England (Blackstone's Commentaries Vol. III, p 194); nor in the Providence Plantations, nor in any part of this country (Kent's Commentaries Vol. III, p. 442). In Rhode Island the law fixing this tenure was enacted in 1719, sixty years after the transactions which Mr. Dorr describes as taking place in 1661 (R. I. Colony Laws 1719, p. 67).

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The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

Another of these uncommon books is Gluck's great Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlauterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* by Gluck, with the successive writers, Muhlenbruck,—Fein,—Arndts,—Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Burchard, 1790—1891, ending with the third of Burchard, and bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects, of which work there are fifty books. This set includes the *Vollsstandiges Sach-und Gesta-Register,* (indexes), in four volumes, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandectes. This, according to Brunet, the greatest of French Bibliographers. This set is in 60 volumes octavo. Both sets are in excellent conditions, both as to the leaves and the bindings; and they will be sold for $40 for the two sets. Apply to Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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THE TRUE PLACE IN RHODE ISLAND HISTORY OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

No. 4.

It will scarcely be denied that one Roger Williams was banished from the Massachusetts by the General Court thereof for certain alleged reasons. These reasons are set forth in Cotton's answer to Williams (Narr. Club, Vol. 2, p 40). This banishment was followed practically by the Plymouth Colony; or to be more specific by the self-elected officers of that colony.

There was no taint of criminality, nor of crime, in the charges made by the Massachusetts General Court. The first charge I will specifically state, to wit, "That we have not our land by patent from the king, but that the natives are the true owners of it, and that we ought to repent of such a receiving it by patent."

In order to have clearly understood the principles upon which he held this opinion concerning the titles to land (principles then in a legally chaotic condition) Mr. Williams wrote an essay on the the "Equity of Land Titles." This essay was never printed, men know not its contents, but the whole life of Roger Williams is a good index to its contents.

This essay was read to the President and his assistants of the Massachusetts, and to the Governor and his assistants of the Plymouth. These, self-elected men ordered Mr. Williams's essay burned, to which destruction Mr. Williams consented.

Before leaving this point concerning the acquisition of lands from the Indians, I wish to touch upon a point made by Joshua Verin in his letter to the town. Mr. Verin says: "We made conscience of purchasing of it (the land) of them (the Sachems) and hazarded any law." The original manuscript of this Verin letter is my authority for this statement. (Prov. Early Rec., Vol. XV., p. 37.)

Hitherto we have relied upon the statement made by Chief Justice Staples (Annals of Providence, p. 25), where it is given "and hazarded our lives."

Verin's actual language touches the exact point of land ownership as between Roger Williams and the other colonies. (Prov. Early Rec., Vol. XV., p. 37.)

It cannot be disproved, however much denied, that Roger Williams individually planted a settlement upon the land now occupied by the city of Providence, nor can it be disproved that Roger Williams laid the political foundations of his town upon principles then absolutely unknown on this globe; to wit—that a majority of the fixed inhabitants of the town should have the control of the government of the town; but that the control should be limited to civil things; that matters of individual religion should be left in the control of the individual. Whether good or bad, these acts of Roger Williams have been celebrated heretofore in this country as being good; and every town or city now existing, and the government of every one of the United States has been founded upon these principles. Solely by his own in-

dividual intellectual strength; first of all, Roger Williams laid the foundations here in Providence.

We have come upon times when men are claiming for their individual ancestry, the glory of having originated these foundations. First of all these claimants was a worthless vagabond, who claimed in 1650 that "he, Verin, was the purchaser of the town of Providence;" he further declares that "we dealt with the Indians, for we made conscience of purchasing it of them."

THE SOUL LIBERTY

of the William Arnold-Joshua Verin type in comparison with that held by Roger Williams, must now be considered.

Concerning this Verin, Mr. Williams says: "We have been long afflicted by a young man, boisterous, and desperate, Philip Verin's son, of Salem, who, as he hath refused to hear the word with us, for which we molested him not, for this twelve month. So because he could not draw his wife, a gracious and modest woman, to the same ungodliness with him, he hath trodden her under foot, tyrannically and brutishly; which she, and we, long bearing, though with his furious blows, she went in danger of her life; at the last, the major vote of us discard him from our civil freedom." (Narr. Club, 6, p. 96). Here was a plain breach of the civil law by Verin, but William Arnold told them, the Freemen of Providence, that their act to Verin was against their own order, for Verin did what he did to his wife out of conscience, and that their order was, that no man should be censured for his conscience." (Winthrop's Hist., New Eng., Vol. I, p. 341). Here both Winthrop and William Arnold have stated falsely, in that the order referred to, both admitted it touched only freedom of religion to all. Here is their admission: "At their first coming thither, Mr. Williams and the rest did make an order that no man should be molested for his conscience; now, men's wives and children and servants, claimed liberty to go to all religious meetings; though never so often or though private upon the week days." (Winthrop's Hist., New Eng. Vol. I, p. 340). Here both Winthrop and William Arnold have written falsely again, in that they state

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that the principle of Soul Liberty with Williams was made a matter of sex, and that a married women, religiously inclined, although possessed of a soul, was subjected in matters of religion to the disposal of an infidel husband—whether to Hades or to Heaven. (Winthrop's Hist. New England, Vol. I, p. 340.)

Such views as these held by both Winthrop and William Arnold, concerning Soul Liberty, was downright anarchy, in matters of civil government.

There is not in existence a written nor subject of Liberty of Conscience in matters of Personal Religion, nor Freedom of Conscience in matters of religion, nor in matters of Soul Liberty. All that can be shown, is what Winthrop said William Arnold told him. And so far as "church" and "State" are concerned, William Arnold knew absolutely nothing of the rights of either.

Samuel G. Arnold, the historian of Rhode Island, thus recites: "Nowhere have the limits of *civil* and *religious freedom* been more aptly illustrated than in this (the ship) letter of this Christian statesman who first reduced these limits to harmonious union."

Again he writes, "It was then that Roger Williams wrote to the town, that masterly letter which will endure so long as the principles it so admirably defines, shall be cherished among men. (Arnold's Hist., R. I. Vol. I, pp. 254-255). In the strong light of such history, for it is nothing but *history*, what must be considered of the claims of Mr. James N. Arnold that William Arnold and Benedict Arnold, and not Roger Williams *were the leaders and defenders of Soul Liberty in Rhode Island.*" Again, "It will be seen that the idea of Eternal separation of Church and State as referring to Civil and Political Affairs was not an idea of Roger Williams' but of Arnold." (Arnold's Life of Benedict Arnold, pp. 24). Again (p. 7), "The the Arnolds and not Roger Williams were the champions of Soul Liberty." If it is true that William Arnold "*consented*" to that order, "Liberty of Conscience," how could he have been the author and defender?

Winthrop or Arnold, one or both, are playing with words in using "molested for his conscience," as used first in Winthrop's articles has reference solely to matters of personal religion, and has no

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connection whatever with matters of obedience to the civil law.

The last reference by Winthrop reads that Arnold said "Their order was that no man should be censured for his conscience;" in simple English, would Arnold and Winthrop have us believe that the town of Providence could not punish a man for highway robbery or murder, or beating his wife unto near death, if the criminal pleaded his conscience in support? Such was the Soul Liberty, invented and defended by William Arnold, according to James N., and such was James N. Arnold's idea of William Arnold's separation of Church and State.

In the preceding notes I have shown William Arnold's idea of Soul Liberty to be that in the case of a person guilty of the commission of a crime, Soul Liberty was a complete defence; the criminal affirming that he did what he did, in good conscience. I have declared that such a principle held by William Arnold was absolute anarchy to a Civil Government. I propose a continuation of the inquiry.

Mr. Samuel G. Arnold describes this Verin-Arnold "Soul Liberty" work as being "the earliest record we have of the struggle between liberty and law, the rival elements which Rhode Island was to reconcile in the novel experiment of a self-governed State." (Arnold's Hist. R. I., Vol. I, P. 105). Here Mr. Arnold makes an improper use of language. It was a shameful use of the principle of Soul Liberty in matters of religion, to protect a criminal from punishment for his crimes.

I come to the second instance. Mr. Arnold relates that "a paper was sent to the town asserting the dangerous doctrine *'that it was blood guiltiness and against the rule of the gospel to execute judgment upon transgressors against the private or public weal.'*"

Mr. Arnold continues, "this Dogma was subversion of all civil society." (Arnold's Hist. R. I., Vol I, p. 254). I submit was it any more subversion of civil society than was the work of William Arnold eighteen years before above described? Both were anarchy.

It was this clause which led Mr. Williams to write the "Ship" letter to which I have herein referred. This letter I will not reproduce. It already exists in many books, to wit,—Narr. Club, Vol.

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VI, p. 278; Arnold's Hist. R. I., Vol. I, p. 254; Knowles' Mem. of Roger Williams, p. 278; Backus' Hist. of the Baptists, Vol. I (1777), p. 297.

Every one of these writers has failed to state the extraordinary origin of this last clause. Mr. Backus cites (Hist. Prov.), but he has suppressed the extraordinary origin, which he must have known, and all succeeding writers have followed him.

The only "History of Providence" existing in 1777, was that by Stephen Hopkins. This led me to search the Providence Gazette of 1765. In that paper of the 16th of February, I found the "Ship" letter, and found that the letter has never heretofore been truly reproduced. Here is the opening paragraph by Roger Williams:

To the Town of Providence.

Loving Friends and Neighbors:

It pleaseth God yet to continue this great Liberty of our Town-meetings for which we ought to be humbly thankful, and to improve these Liberties to the Praise of the Giver, and to the Peace and welfare of the Town, and colony, *without our own private* ends. I thought it my duty to present you with this my impartial Testimony and answer to a Paper sent you the other day from my brother. "*That it is Blood-Guiltiness, and against the Rule of the Gospel to execute Judgment upon Transgressors against the Private or Public weal.*" That ever I should speak, or write a Title, that tends to such an infinite Liberty of Conscience is a mistake, and which I have ever disclaimed and abhorred. To prevent such mistakes, I at present shall only propose this case. There goes many a ship, etc.

I will not further reproduce the letter, it can be found in the books to which I have referred.

The note which Mr. John R. Bartlett prefixed to the letter as printed in the Narragansett Club, to which I have above referred, is false in one most important point. He pronounces a thing as being *guiltless*, whereas the author wrote it *guiltiness*. Nor is it shown that this extraordinary paragraph described by Samuel G. Arnold as being "a Dogma subversive of all Civil Society" was the work of Robert Williams, the brother of Roger Williams, who had left Providence to dwell at Newport.

I come now to my final illustration.

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

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when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

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In 1657, Roger Williams at the General Court of the whole body of the people "laid an accusation," together with an impeachment of high treason," against William Harris (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. I, p. 361). The General Court found that William Harris had written a book in which the Court declared, "we find therein delivered as for doctrine having much bowd the Scriptures to maintain that he that can say it is his conscience ought not to yield subjection to any human order amongst men." The Court further held that the act of Harris was both "contemptuous and seditious." (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. I, p. 364.)

I propose the consideration for a movement of the legal condition in which William Harris stood to the Rhode Island Government as charged by Roger Williams. Here are the legal authorities:

"Swells to sedition and obeys no law.' (Habington's Castara Part 3).

"If anything pass in a religious meeting seditiously and contrary to the public peace." (Locke on Toleration.)

An English law in 1799 was enacted, punishing persons "accused of treason and sedition." (Pitt's Speech, 19th April.)

Conduct tending to treason. (Webster's Dictionary.)

The word sedition comes from the Latin *Seditio,* and means "full of civil discord, factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious."

Sedition is a crime; a crime is an offence against a public law, and punished by Statute or by the Common Law. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary.)

"High treason is an offence against that allegiance which is due to the King from every man who lives under his protection." (Bacon's Abridgment of English Law, Vol. V, p. 110.)

"Allegiance is the tie which binds the citizen to the Government in return for the protection which the Government affords to him." (Bouvier's Law Dict., Vol. I, p. 93.)

It was of these crimes that the General Court of Rhode Island found William Harris guilty under the charge of Roger Williams. The case was referred to the English Government by the General Court and Harris was held under bonds of £500 sterling, and the manuscript with the proceedings under it, which had been circulated among the men of Providence, was sent in a ship to England. The ship was lost at sea, and the manuscript also, so it never reached England.

In the light of such facts, it seems incredible to read in the Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society this paragraph:

"Nothing came of this charge. It was too small a matter for the attention of the English Courts, and John Clarke was too wise a man to persist. But it served to intensify the feud which existed between Williams and Harris, and also to divide the colony into two hostile parties." (R. I. Hist. Soc. Pub., Vol I. No. 3, p. 218).

Here is another specimen: "Williams' next encounter with William Harris was one of his own seeking, it displayed vindictiveness, and is an example of his manner of acting without foresight. All that is known of this *impeachment* is contained in a letter from Harris to Captain Dean of London in 1666." It would be difficult to write a statement more utterly false, and yet it appears in the Publication of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Vol. IV, p. 99.

Mr. James N. Arnold writes this concerning the signature of Benedict Arnold, then twenty-three years old, to the Compact written by Roger Williams for the "Second Comers to sign." Benedict Arnold placed his name on this paper, now immortal, as the first public declaration of eternal separation of Church and State as referring to civil

and political affairs. It will here be seen that the idea of this separation was not an idea of Mr. Williams, but of Mr. Arnold." (James N. Arnold, "historian," Report 1901, pp. 22-23).

Mr. James N. Arnold further says it is an honor therefore for me to record that the first time that the name of the subject of this sketch (Benedict Arnold) appears on a public paper, it appears on one of a character like this: "And to know that he and his father were the authors." (Arnold's Report, 1901, p 23).

The paper signed by Benedict Arnold is in the hand writing of Roger Williams. And Benedict Arnold's signature was the *eleventh* signature to the paper. Neither he nor his father ever had a word to say about the construction of this paper.

Mr. Arnold, in his latest paper, and in truth, in all his papers, speaks of Roger Williams as being "the Agent" of other men in the purchase of the Indian Lands from the Sachems. If Roger Williams was "the Agent" of other men, could he have fixed the terms of the transfer to those other men in the Initial Deed, and in his new writing of the Initial Deed (the first having been lost in William Arnold's hands) as also in his Deed of 1661?

How can an *agent* fix the terms of the transfer of his purchase to his principals?

Again. If the Indian Deed was not a Deed and the Initial Deed was a fraud, why did William Arnold seize those two documents and keep them *secretly* twenty years? And when he returned the Indian Deed, brought his forgery of the Deed and gave it to the Town Meeting.

Mr. James N. Arnold, in his communication to the *Tribune* of Feb. 8, uses this language: "I am convinced that he (Roger Williams) was nothing but the *Paid Agent* of Massachusetts, and that his object was to create confusion, divide his company one against another." When William and Benedict Arnold, four years after their settlement at Providence in September, 1642, *secretly* subjected themselves and their lands to the Massachusetts, they could not have meant, of course, to *create confusion* among the Planters of Providence!

When the General Court of Massachusetts wrote letters to Benedict Arnold to compound with Pomham at the easiest rate he can for his right in any lands, can we conceive that this Arnold was acting as the *Paid Agent* of Massachusetts? (Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. II, pp. 40-48; also Vol. III, p. 196; also Winthrop's Hist. N. E., Vol. II, p. 144.)

When the Massachusetts supplied Benedict Arnold with rum and gun powder, to be by him (Arnold) disposed of to the Indians, was he acting as the *"Paid Agent"* of the Massachusetts, or was this work of Benedict Arnold's continuously done on Sundays an illustration of his views on Soul Liberty, or was it a separation of Church and State, as Mr. James N. Arnold relates?

I propose to hold Mr. James N. Arnold or any other man to an answer to these questions.

Mr. Samuel G. Arnold, the author of the History of Rhode Island, states "that the Arnolds for themselves and their friends, petitioned the General Court for a *full discharge* of their person and estates from their subjection to the Massachusetts. Mr. Arnold said this was granted, provided they rendered an account of their *proceedings against the Warwick men* under the commission of the Massachusetts fifteen years before." This statement is false, in that it does not state that all the lands owned by the Arnolds was held under a bond to pay the indemnities for these proceedings.

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Massachusetts, Mr. S. G. Arnold states: "Was the happy result effected by the mediation of Roger Williams." (Arnold's Hist R. I., Vol. I, pp. 267-268.)

For William Arnold's petition for a full discharge. (See R. I. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. II, p. 206.)

For a clear statement of the mediation of Roger Williams, see the Petition of six Pawtuxet men to the Massachusetts General Court, in which they say: "For the issue the said difference and trouble, we were willing to consent to certain proposals tendered by Mr. Roger Williams to your Court, tending to a (our) dismission from your Government." Roger Williams was a witness to the signatures of this Document. (R. I. Hist. Soc. Col., Vol. II, p. 207.)

Mr. James N. Arnold, in his characterizations of Roger Williams, calls him a "tricky old cuss." (Providence Journal, Nov. 8), he also says, "was tricky and dishonest." With becoming modesty, I ask this Arnold if these characterizations of Williams were based upon this mediation? But I wish further to state that neither William Arnold nor Benedict Arnold signed the Petition in which Roger Williams' mediation appears.

Mr. Samuel G. Arnold states than an action for damages in the sum of £2,000 sterling was brought by the Gortonists against the Massachusetts before the Council of State. (Arnold's Hist. R. I. Vol. I, p. 258). The Council of State was a body comprising forty of the leading men in Parliament, and was the direct power next behind Oliver Cromwell, then in control of England. Mr. Samuel G. Arnold states that this action was brought by the Gortonists. There is not a word of truth in this statement. It was brought by Samuel Gorton, and the eleven men who had joined with him in the purchase from Miantonimi of the lands of Showomet. These owners of those lands had been driven by a military force, sent by the Massachusetts (at the solicitation of William Arnold and Benedict Arnold) from the homes which they had there established.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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ROWLAND GIBSON HAZARD'S ORATION AT THE UNVEILING OF THE GREAT SWAMP FIGHT MONUMENT.

On the 19th December, 1675, there was performed by our Massachusetts and Plymouth ancestors the greatest, unprovoked butchery of the Narragansett Indians of which we have present knowledge. There was absolutely no provocation for the act of those Englishmen. It was simply a fierce grab for the lands of the Colony of Rhode Island, in direct antagonism to the Charter of 1663, by a mere handful of autocrats who had seized control of adjoining colonial governments. Many things called "histories" have been written concerning this affair by men outside of Rhode Island. These so-called "histories," without an exception, fail to state the truth concerning it. On the contrary, they are clever confirmation of the truth of the axiom, written by Dr. Benjamin Rush, which I have elsewhere in this BOOK NOTES, reproduced, to wit: "By imbibing a portion of party spirit we become insensible of the vices and follies of our associates in politics." The scene of the "Swamp Fight", as the English named the place, was a mile, or so, west from Kingston Station on the Providence and Stonington Railroad. There was then an island in a large swamp, and on this island a large number of Narragansetts dwelt in winter quarters. The swamp has practically disappeared and the island is no longer an island. On this spot a tall column of uncut stone has been erected, and itself proclaims that it stands to mark the place where *"the Narragansett Indians made their last stand in King Philip's war, and were crushed by the United Forces of the Massachusetts, Connecticut and Plymouth Colonies"*.

On the 20th of October, 1906, the ceremony of the delivery of a title to these lands and of the monument which had been erected, to the Societies of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island by the heirs of the late Rowland Hazard, was performed, and an oration commemorative was delivered by Rowland G. Hazard, one of the heirs aforesaid, now of Peace Dale, R. I. It is this oration which I am going to consider. But, first, I note an interesting incident in the delivery of the title to the lands. This land was owned by Rowland Hazard, once among my strongest friends. He departed August 16, 1898. The title descended to his five living heirs, and it was this little group which performed the ceremony of delivering the title, not only by Deed, but by *Turf and Twig*, as was once an ancient English custom. This calls to mind the fact that these very lands were once transferred by the Narragansett Sachems to certain Englishmen living in the Massachusetts, by this very same form. Doubtless this fact suggested the idea to the young Hazard heirs last autumn. It was in 1662 that Scuttape and Ninegret, with sundry other sachems and

counsellors of the Narragansetts, were assembled at a place called Pettaquamscut, and delivered possession of these lands to Capt. Edward Hutchinson "*by Turff and Twigg*", in behalf of the Atherton partners. This little group of Hazard heirs have now transferred a bit of their lands in the very form done by the Narragansett sachems in 1662. (Fones' Record, p. 71.)

I come now to the oration by Mr Hazard, and I say at once that it is laid on broad lines; that there is not a narrow, picayunish thought of his own within it; that it is well worth the name it bears, and what this name imparts: an oration. It bears not the slightest resemblance to the infirm and unreal narrations which for more than two centuries have been written about the affair. He tells the story in a concrete, but adequate, form; but he tells much more. This is his opening: "To grasp the meaning of any war, it is needful to take a survey of the men and manners of the time; to recall contemporary events; to clothe the period with its acts, its thoughts, and its prejudices." He continues: "Philip's war has had many chroniclers, all *ex parte*, and tinctured with the English view". Thus he speaks of Philip: "None of the English thought of Philip, as he doubtless appeared to his own people, the gifted leader, the wise sachem, the crafty general, and the farseeing and eloquent defender of his people's rights". These are Mr. Hazard's opening paragraphs. Philip's father was Massasoit. Who, before Mr. Hazard, has ever suggested a comparison of the characters of these two men, Massasoit and Charles the Second? For Massasoit died at the very time that Charles obtained possession of the crown of England. Thus Mr. Hazard speaks: "The vices of Charles would have amazed and horrified the great Indian had he known them; his (Charles's) shameful treaty with France, by which he became the paid servant of France, would have been utterly repugnant to Massasoit; his leaving of the English navy, well-nigh invincible, to have been beaten at every point, would have been too dark a stain for even Indian stoicism to endure". I cannot reprint the oration, but I cannot

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refrain from giving two or three more illustrative extracts.

"In reviewing the conditions of these Indian wars from which our New England forefathers emerged, it cannot be very surprising that such acts of religious intolerance as the hanging on Boston Common of three men and one woman (Mary Dyer), all Quakers, should have occurred so late as 1660. Repeated instances of the massacre of Indians who had given themselves voluntarily to the Massachusetts and to Plymouth; conscious of innocence, and the selling, into Spanish slavery, of such innocent Indians are recorded. Rhode Island never fell into this sinful practice" (page 15). "Those were times of brutal action" (page 15). "The only outspoken opponents of war, the Quakers, were branded in certain colonies as cowards and traitors." (p. 15.) Mr. Hazard might well have said that Rhode Island was not one of these "certain colonies". The "English ruthlessly imposed their laws, their customs and their religion upon the Indian, and questionable dealings as to land are upon the Records" (pp. 18, 19.) "On the 15th July, 1675, Massachusetts troops at Pettaquamscut (near Tower Hill, in South Kingstown) found four Narragansett Indians, falsely called then sachems, and made then sign a treaty to seize all of Phillip's subjects and bring them dead or alive to the English" (p. 26). Mr. Hazard sums up the conditions well. "In spite of the fact that there had been no overt act by the Narragansetts, the English appear to have sought an excuse for attacking them. * * * The only charge which the English brought was that they believed that they (the Narragansetts) were harboring some of the Wampanoags whom they could not deliver to the colonial forces of the Massachusetts and Plymouth" (p. 29.) Here he cites the Rev. Mr. Bodge, one of the latest researchers of this Indian History, who says, "I find no evidence that any of Philip's fighting men were with the Narragansetts (p. 29).

Here I must stop, but not from exhaustion, for I could give as many more,

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but I submit that those which I have given will sustain the commendations with which my article was commenced. It gives me pleasure to find Mr. Hazard so well in line, with the most advanced thought, upon these matters of early New England History. The Oration, is an octavo, in excellent form, printed by Berkely Updike, Merrymount Press, Boston. It has three half-tones, illustrative of the "Great rude Stone, which marks the place where the Narragansetts made their last stand," and three maps of the lands surrounding the scene of the event.

Now that I have commended the Oration, I can fairly take exception to one thing in it. It is the inscription cut on the piece of slate, and laid at the base of the "Great rude Stone." This inscription reads, "Attacked within their fort upon this island the Narragantett Indians made their *last stand* in King Philip's war and were crushed, etc.," (p. 54.) To this I object, that these Narragansetts were not within their fort, to make a *stand* against the English. They were there to live during the winter. They did not suppose that they were at war with the English. They had committed no overt act. (Oration, p. 29.) Moreover, it was not their *last stand*. They assaulted, and destroyed Major Pierce's Plymouth force on March 26, 1676, near Central Falls; and made their *last* stand at, or near Natick, in Rhode Island, on the 2d of July, 1676. They did not fight in the battles of King Philip's war. At Natic, it was absolute extermination; not one escaped. The massacre was the work of Connecticut men, who had within a year made ten invasions of the Narragansett country, having regard for neither Indians nor Englishmen. They were bound to get the lands, but they never got possession of a single acre.

In a paragraph in Book Notes Feb. 9th last, the Smithville Seminary was mentioned as the Smithfield Seminary. It was an error.

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There is on the part of the newspapers a constant attempt to ridicule Christian Science, as an actual factor in the recovery of the sick. These paid agents persist in describing it as a quack discovery perpetrated by Mrs. Mary Baker, G. Eddy. In BOOK NOTES for 9th February last (p. 22) I have shown that the principle is as old as the practice of medicine itself. Paracelsus himself used it. But now it will revolutionize the practice of medicine, just as homeopathy has done, within my own time. The following clipping came from the *Sunday Tribune* of March 3d. The writer of it, Gilbert Congdon Carpenter, is well known to me; as are indeed his ancestry, and there are not here existing men and women of more intelligence, nor of greater integrity, and I sincerely thank him for this interview:

He said: "Mrs. Eddy is no more insane than I am. She is a capable and competent business woman and as I was saying to my father today, if you want to get somebody to act as a committee of finance to look after your affairs, you can get no more competent person than Mrs. Eddy. She is in a remarkable state of health for a woman of such age, and I consider that her mind at the present time is even keener and more active than it ever has been, and as proof of this let me say that she has just completed the revision of 'Science and Health,' which was a stupendous work, inasmuch as she went over every bit of it thoroughly herself and made corrections and revisions in order to make it clearer and more easy to understand. That in itself is evidence of the fact that she is not insane. She is not only the nominal head but the real head of the church, and every message which she transmits to the church is written out in longhand and corrected by her before typewritten copies are made and distributed. If she is capable of writing so much and writing so intelligently, she can't possibly be weak-minded, and if she is weak-minded it would be well for most of us if we were weak-minded."

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

The March *Century* has one of those wonderful works of art, a wood engraving by Timothy Cole of one of the masterpieces of Spanish art, Ribera's "Assumption of Mary Magdalene." It was painted in 1526, and is now at the Academy of Fine Arts at Naples. But Mrs. Clements makes no mention of it in her "Handbook." But there is another subject in this *March* Century, which is admirably handled, and in chronological order. It is "*Gardens.*" It is almost poetically handled, but there is practicality in it as well. It covers wide and varied range of interest—Charleston gardens, Persian gardens, Workingmen's gardens, flower arrangement in Japan, and a review by a Dutch expert of Luther Burbank's work in scientific horticulture.

This review is the article of most scientific value in the magazine. It brings to American readers a new, suggestive, and authoritative, presentation of Mr. Burbank's claims and achievements. All the charm of Charleston's gardens—probably the loveliest gardens in this country—is in Miss Frances Duncan's article, and there are delightful illustrations by Anna Whelan Betts, including two full pages in color.

In a different vein, but touching a subject of far-reaching interest, is William H. Tolman's account of "Workingmen's Gardens in France. Detroit, New York, Philadelphia and other American cities are developing similar aims; but France has carried the work far beyond the point of an experiment; and the story is full of vital interest. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's description of Persian gardens is embellished with many reproductions of the author's drawings; and in Miss Zaida Ben-Yusuf's paper on "The Honorable Flowers of Japan" there are many pictures illustrating the Japanese methods of arranging cut flowers. But for ingenuity in the construction of flowers which are not in nature born, give us the Japanese.

Mr. Pope wrote a century or more since that "the proper study of mankind is man;" he took the thought, but changed the language from Charron, *De la Sagesse,* thus, "Le vrage étude de l'homme, c'est l'homme," Paris, 1635. But Seneca, more than 1600 years before had written much the same, thus, "I do not distingnish by the eye, but by the mind, which is the proper judge of man." Seneca was a boy of five years when Jesus Christ was born; hence we have the antiquity of the thought. Every living human being, at some time of his life, studies the human mind, as in himself existing; or in the heads of others. And this is why I take such delight in Dr. Benjamin Rush's *Medical Inquiries and Observations on the Diseases of the Mind.* Phil 1812. It is the "observations" which do most delight me. But before I give you the "observation" I must give a little brief account of Dr. Rush. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1745. He was sent to the University of Edinburgh to study medicine and surgery; and attended lectures in England and France, Benjamin Franklin paying the bills. He came home and became a surgeon in the first fleet of the Revolution; later he became surgeon-general in the medical department, and at last physician-general. He attended the wounded at Trenton Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and the sick at Valley Forge. He left the army and resumed his practice in Philadelphia, where he became professor of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Here, in 1802, he published his treatise on the mind, from which I take this incident: "If the derangement of a patient has been induced by the real, or supposed distresses of his country, it will be proper to advise him to avoid reading newspapers, and conversing upon political subjects, and thereby to acquire a total ignorance of public events. But if he object to this, he

should be advised to take a part in the disputes which divide his fellow citizens. In favor of this conduct, I shall mention a single fact. There was a form of this disease well known during the Revolutionary War, in several states by the names of *Tory Rot*, and the *Protection Fever*. It was confined exclusively to those friends of Great Britain, and to those timid Americans who took no public part in the war. Many of them died of it, but not one single whig nor royalist, who took an active part in the Revolution was affected with it. By eating garlic we become insensible of the the breath of persons that has been rendered offensive by it. In like manner by imbibing a portion of party spirit we became insensible of the vices and follies of our associates in politics." However true these things were in the time of the Revolution, they seem to fit well in our virtuous times Dr. Rush's work is full of fun.

In the *Magazine of History* for November, 1906, published in New York city, there is a paper entitled "The Puritans and the Indian Lands," written by Joel N. Eno, A. M., of Yale University. In this interesting paper I note this clause (page 280): "Of Roger Williams in Rhode Island, it has been aptly said, he preached concerning the fair purchase of Indian lands, what the Puritans practiced; his gospel was their law." I trust that Mr. Eno of Yale will not deny that Roger Wiliams was banished from the Massachusetts colony in 1635-6; and that the Puritan governor ordered Mr. Williams off the lands which Plymouth *fraudulently* claimed, and ultimately lost, and Rhode Island obtained. In his "Answer to Master Roger Williams," Master John Cotton uses this language: "The grounds of the sentence of his banishment * * holdeth forth these foure particulars.' The first only I will reproduce. Thus it is:

"That we have not our land by patent from the king, but that the natives are the true owners of it, and that we ought to repent of such a receiving it by patent." (Narr. Club. Pub. 2, p. 40.)

With respect I ask the learned gentleman from Yale if he really believes that Roger Williams was really preaching the methods of obtaining the lands of the Indians then practiced by the two colonies; and that if he had so preached, would those colonies have made the clause above, *the first*, in their indictment?

Mr. Eno says, "the earliest deed on the record of Providence, conveyed the lands in Providence county." It is false in three particulars. It was not the earliest deed upon the records, nor did it convey a twentieth part of the lands in Providence county; nor was there then a Providence county.

Again Mr. Eno says, "they sold the Island Aquidnec to Williams, Coddington and others." Roger Williams was not a party to the purchase. Again Mr. Eno says, "for 40 fathoms of white wampum, 20 coats, and 10 hoes the purchase was made." It is not true. The island was purchased for 40 fathoms of white beads. The 10, not 20, coats; and the 20, not 10, hoes, was put in "Miantinomy's hands to be given to the inhabitants (who) shall remove themselves off the island before the next winter." (Portsmouth Records, 56.)

Again Mr. Eno says, in 1638, the Warwick-Coventry tract was sold. The name Coventry was not known in Rhode Island until 1741. There was never an Indian tract known as Warwick. Shawmut was the name of the Indian tract, but it was not sold until 1642.

This Mr. Eno was a graduate of Brown University, and if these things be specimens of the education then given him, heaven have mercy on the university.

I close with these two precious specimens. "More details, and purchases

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might be given, but here are enough to prove the established rule that *not* a foot of land was claimed or occupied on any other score but that of fair purchase." * * * "To sum up, the New England governmental principle and practice was equal, and impartial justice on the same plane to the Indians, as to the whites." (pp. 280-1.) Such work is a disgrace to any man of education; to Yale College, and to the Magazine of *History* which publishes it. It is not history.

Book Notes presents its humble congratulations to the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore upon its wonderful paper, *"The Demagogic Agitation vs Unbounded Prosperity."* Of course the Baltimore editor has reference specifically to the "unbounded prosperity" of the Harriman sort. The demagogic agitation sinks to insignificance when this Harriman walks upon the stage. Harriman has made it clear that his railroad highways in these United States will be wiped from the surface of the earth, or the people will own them, and a people's government will manage them.

Instead of calling a man a thief, the newspapers call a thief a grafter. Instead of calling a highway robber, by that formerly well-known name, he is now a yeggman. A robber of a bank is a cracksman; so too is a burglar. The common drunkard, a creature worse than a beast, is a dipsomaniac. A century ago thieves invented a special dialect with which to hide their talk of their crimes. Today the newspapers are using pet names for crimes.

Among our "Honored Dead" a "*Historical* Association" mentiones "the patriotic, pure, manly, knightly Elisha Dyer." Why did not the association illustrate these characteristics as shown in the knight's manly will?

Business capacity is simply audacity; if you can't see it, read an article called "The Demagogic Agitator vs. Unbounded Prosperity" in a pamphlet entitled "America's Amazing Adance." Baltimore, 1906.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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THE TRUE PLACE IN RHODE ISLAND HISTORY OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

No. 5.

In a letter in the Providence *Tribune,* 14th February, Mr. James N. Arnold, "Historian," asks this:

"Another question for Mr. Rider is to explain what Mr. Williams meant and what was his game, after getting certain papers from William Burrows, retaining them when summoned before the Town Council to give them no satisfaction. It seems Mr. Williams here wanted to place Mr. Burrows to the charge of the town and to retain in his own hands what property he had. In brief, was not his game to rob the sick man before he died? See Early Records of Providence, vol. I., pages 137 and 141, and the other references."

I will not excuse Mr. Arnold by reason of incompetency, nor by density of ignorance for the nasty inferences he has written above. He does not indeed assert that "Williams' game was to rob a sick man before he died." But he attempts by deliberate fraud to convey that impression. Again, "It seems Mr. Williams here wanted to place Mr. Burrows to the charge of the town and to retain in his own hands what property he had." Therefore Arnold cites (Early Record of Providence, v I., pp. 137, 141). The whole statement is a deliberate, malicious lie, and put in this way to mislead and deceive.

In May, 1656, Roger Williams being then President of the Colony, was appointed by the town, in company with Thomas Olney and Thomas Harris, to act as a court and try two cases, in which William Burrows was plaintiff. (Early Rec. 4, p. 67.)

In October, 1658, Burrows owed Redocke a debt of eight pounds. The two men asked Roger Williams to write an agreement of settlement between—Roger Williams did—and with another man witnessed the signatures. This document is printed twice in the Early Records. (V. 2, p. 136; and also V. 15, p. 74). The latter is the original manuscript now at the City Hall. That in V. 2, p. 136. is a record by Thomas Olney—Olney blundered in the date. He recorded the date 1656. The original documents in clear 1658.

In August, 1655, Barrows sold Thomas Arnold "his parcel of meadow and six acres of upland lying together at Newbridge. Life payments were to be annually paid to Barrows by the parties of the second part, to wit, Arnold and Redocke. Roger Williams wrote this Deed, or contract, and was one of the witnesses to the signatures. By the first document Barrows was to receive "fifteen shillings yearly in butter and chese at ye comon price so long as the said Barrows shall live, and Redocke was to provide burial. By the second document Arnold was to pay yearly to Barrows "Forty shillings in manner and form, following: First, thirteen shillings and four pence in labor of ploughing, or carting, or some of both; second,

ye said sume of thirteen shillings and four pence in English coine, wheat, or rye, or some of both as ye price shall be currant at Providence after harvest; and ye said sume of thirteen shillings and four pence on swines flesh at killing time in winter." (Prov. Early Rec. 15, pp. 70, 74.)

At a town meeting, February 4, 1660, "It was ordered," For as much as William Burrrows though age and weakness standeth in need of help for relief, it is therefore ordered by this presant assembly that this Town shall take him into their care to relieve him, and also sarch out what Estate he hath; and to take it into their hands and improve it for his benefit." The town further sent a Wrighting unto Roger Williams as followeth, "Mr. Williams this town hath voted to take care of William Burrows. The town therefore doth desire you to send all the wrighteinges you have in your hands which concerned the Estate of the said William, as well Thomas Arnold, as the Widow Man, as Henry Redocke." (Prov. Rec. 2, 140, 141). Roger Williams held those document in the interest and for the protection of the parties who had signed them; and they could not be delivered to the town, save upon a town order.

These are all the known connections which Roger Williams ever had with the person of William Barrows, or Burrows, or his property or estate. There are in the Early Records and in other books twenty-two other references to the man, or his estate; not one of which touches Williams. And this is a fair specimen of the "Historical" work of James N. Arnold in his attempts at the defamation of Roger Williams. Not one single shadow of an innuendo has he established upon record evidence against Roger Williams. But he has done something in illustration of the character of the Arnolds.

The indictment by a Grand Jury of several importing coal dealers in Providence is a certain indication to these gentlemen of the trend of public opinion; and a Petit Jury, every member of which has been thus robbed, will clinch the bolt.

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In 1906 we were made to pay $10.00 in advance for 50,000 gallons of water for our house. We used only 28,770 gallons, and lost in money $3.75. In 1903 we used 21,368 gallons and lost in money $5.73. In 1902 we used 17,820 gallons, having lost $6.44 in money. There are lots of families who are robbed annually by this necessary article. Why not have a rate of $6.00 per annum, and supplying 30,000 gallons.

John Greene was a first proprietor, under the transfer of the Sachem's deed by Williams. He was the founder of the principal Greene family in Rhode Island. He was three times married. But there is no record of the name of his third wife. In his narration of the Arnold-Verin incident, Gov. Winthrop says John Greene married Mrs. Beggarly before she obtained a divorce from her husband, John Beggarly. (Winthrop's Hist. New England 1, 341.) Winthrop also, in his appendix to this volume, tells the story of the divorce in the Mass. Gen. Court. It took place about 1636, and John Greene's second wife, who was Alice Daniels, did not die unitl 1643. It was nine or ten years after the divorce proceedings before the Greene marriage with Mrs. Beggarly could have taken place. This fact also shows that Winthrop's story of the Arnold-Verin affair was not written until ten years after it took place. There is a reference to "Mr. Beggarly's house." (Early Rec. 15, 146.) But I cannot find that the name is among those who had lots.

A woman in New York city died, a day or two ago, by "a paralytic stroke." The *Journal* gives a six-inch account of the death, with the heading *"Christian Science Fails."* Suppose that the *Journal* should give such a paragraph about every death, under treatment here, by doctors, or physicians, or surgeons, or by whatever name called, for each of the seven days of every week, the 20 or 30 pages of each issue would contain little else.

Just as nine, or ten of the principle, or unprincipled, coal dealers here in

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Providence have been indicted by the grand jury, practically for combining together to force money out of every individual living here, for an absolute necessity of life, the Providence milk dealers are at work constructing just such a swindle. Are there no real men now living in this country?

Mayor Dunne of Chicago, in a speech on the 12th instant, "vouched for truth of the statement that while the late John P. Altgeld was Governor of Illinois he (Altgeld) was offered by corporation interests (in Chicago street railways) a bribe of $500,000 if he would sign the so-called "Eternal Monopoly" bills, which both branches of the Legislature had passed; but Governor Altgeld refused the bribe and voted the bills. Now I am informed that he (Altgeld) was an *anarchist*. But that was not the end. The bills passed, and now the United States Supreme Court have wiped the Statute Books clean of this. Is this court also anarchestic?

Some wonderful American business men conceived the idea of secretly getting possession of certain railroad highways in Mexico exactly as they have secured control for their individual profit of the most important railroad highways of the United States. Just as the deal was about to be closed the Mexican Government took possession and will run these roads under Government control in the interest of the people. Did their acts make these stocks valueless as investments for a life insurance company? The Holy Rockefeller would of course say—Yes.

Harriman, the Successful, has secured the resignation of Senator Spooner of the United States Senate, so that the latter can practice the law. Senator Spooner will never save, to Harriman, the immaculate business man, the value of the highways of which he has control. The entire Senate could not do it, for the people are on the road.

The value of newspapers as a safeguard to a government of the people,

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by the people, *for the* Harriman anarchists, is well shown by the two following clippings. This is from the Providence *Journal,* 16th March:

"Attorney General Bonaparte received a telegram this afternoon from United States Attorney Sims, at Chicago, informing him that Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court had rendered a decision aainst the Standard Oil Company, covering nearly all the important law points involved in the Government's case.

"The telegram added that the court held with the Government on all the counts of the indictment and on the matter of the establishment and publication of the rates.

"Mr. Bonaparte expressed much gratification over the decision. He regarded it, he said, as 'an unqualified triumph for the Government.'" Then this from the Providence *Tribune,* 17th March, one day later: "The popular conception of the Standard Oil Company as a formidable force is again strengthened by Attorney General Bonaparte's announcement that he regards as 'an unqualified triumph for the Government' a recent court decision which goes no further than to overrule the trust's demurrers to one of the many indictments found against it."

The *Tribune* will presently be telling us in its "*Corner* in ancestors" how Brother Rockefeller is a lineal descendant from Joshua, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still. Just as Rockefeller does with the Senate of the United States and with the courts, when he can. Considering the spirit of the age, it is a bright idea to have "A *corner* in ancestors."

This interesting clipping is by the editor of the Boston Herald:

"If it were not for the Rev. Edward Cummings' title we should feel inclined to remark that he is either prevaricating or doesn't know what he is talking about when he remarks that all the Boston newspapers are the mere creatures of their advertising patrons.

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

So, perhaps, he is entitled to the latter alternative."

This Boston *Herald* was one of the newspapers exposed by the investigations of the life insurance companies, which newspapers were publishing as *news* the terrible lies of the McCurdy gang of thieves, stealing every year millions of the policy holders' money. This *Herald* is in great form to call the clergymen a liar.

The Boston *Herald* will never stand for reformation in matters concerning the people, so long as the great advertising bills of those engaged in the destruction of our Government remain in sight—this, too, while its own existence depends upon its daily sales to these same people.

This is the tabulated record of Harriman's work with the stock of the Chicago and Alton railroad as shown in the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

	1899.	1905.
Miles operated...	843	915
Stock outstanding	$23,730,600	$41,651,800
Bonds outstanding	5,961,850	70,546,500
Total	$29,692,450	$112,198,300
Capitalization per mile	$35,200	$122,590

It is thus conceded that not less than $60,000,000 of fictitious capital was planted upon the property by the Harriman reorganizers, or about $82,000,000 less $22,000,000 representing new expenditure in extensions and improvements.

Thus Harriman, an anarchist, and his three pals, got sixty millions of dollars. How much did you get in 1895 for three months' "work?"

The original English name of Olneyville was *Goatom*, Gotham, as we now write the word, which was the name of a town long celebrated in English classic literature. But Olneyville is today a mass of rotten rum holes. It is a disgrace to a civilized city, such as Providence really is, to allow such conditions. A rum drinker pays $400 a barrel for his drinks. He could buy the same amount of filtered Pawtuxet for three quarters of one cent—such is the prosperity of the toper kept in line by his own act.

The "value" of newspaper publications of thermometer readings is clearly shown by a newspaper list published on the 23d February, covering 33 localities, in, or adjoining to Rhode Island. The range is from 3 below, in Barrington, to 30 below in Greene.

The use of the People's Highways, to loot the People, is unique business invention at the opening of the 20th century.

THE GREAT OUTBREAK OF SMALL POX AMONG THE INDIANS IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1633-4, AND VACCINATION DIDN'T SAVE THE ENGLISH.

Bradford, Governor of Plymouth, and Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, have told the story. First, Bradford.

This spring also those Indians that lived about this (the Dutch) trading Fort on the Quonehtacut river fell sick of ye small poxe, and died most miserably; for a sorer disease cannot efall them. They fear it more than ye plague. For usually they that have this disease, have them in abundance, and for want of bedding and lining and other helps, they fall into a lamentable condition, as they lye on their hard matts, ye poxe breaking, and

mattering, and running into one another, their skin cleaving, by reason thereof, to the matts they lye on. When they turn them (selves), a whole side will flea off at once, as it were, and they will be all gore blood, most fearful to behold; and being very sore, what with cold, and other distempers, they dye like rotten sheep—the conditon of this people was so lamentable and they fell down so generally of this disease, as they were, in the end, not able to help one another; no not to make a fire, nor to fetch a little water to drink, nor any to burie the dead; but would strive as long as they could, and then they could procure no other means to make fire, they would burne the woden trayes and dishes they ate their meate in, and their very bowes and arrowes; and some would crawle out on all foure to gett a little water, and some times dye by the way and not be able to get in againe. But these of the English house, though, at first they were afraid of ye infection, yet seeing their woefull and sad condition, and hearing their pityful cries and lamenetations they had compastion of them, and dayly fetched them wood & water, and made them fires, gott them victuals whilst they lived, and buried them when they dyed. For very few of them escaped, notwithstanding they did what they could for them to ye haszard of themselves. The cheefe Sachem himselfe now dyed & allmost all his friends & kinred. But by ye marvelous goodness & providens of God, *not one of the English was so much as sicke, or in ye least measure tainted with this disease,* though they dayly did there offices for them for many weeks together." (Bradford's Hist. Plymouth Ed. 1856, pp. 325-327.) Gov. Bradford's History was written about 1646-1650. It remained in manuscript, and utterly lost to the sight of man for more than two hundred years. It was discovered in 1855, and printed, first, in 1856, and this edition I have used

Bradford says this small pox episode took place near a Dutch Trading Post on the Quenchtacut (or the Conigtecut) river. He says: "It pleased God to visite these Indians with a great sickness, and such a mortalitie, that of a 1000, about 900 and a half dyed." (Hist. Plym. 325.) This account, by Bradford, is confined entirely to a locality in Connecticut, west of the Connecticut river, and south of what we now know as Hartford. But the episode, covered at the time, all those parts of New England, then known to the English. Governor Winthrop mentions several Indian localities where it prevailed. One, Naponset, covered Norfolk count; another, Winesemeth, was the Indian name of Chelsea; still another, Pascataquack, was a tribe dwelling on the banks of that river in both Maine and New Hampshire. The time was 1633-4. Winthrop says but two members of this tribe were left alive. (Hist. New Eng., ed. 1853, v. 1, p. 143). Winthrop also says that 700 died at Narragansett. Now comes this significant fact, confirming what Gov. Bradford has said: "The English came daily, and ministered to them; and yet, *only two families* took any infection by it." (Winthrop, Hist New Eng., 1853, v. 1, p. 147.) Not one death of an English nor Dutch inhabitant is recorded by either historian. Was vaccination, by cox-pox matter, or horse-hoof matter; or soft matter, from some sore, on another human, the cause of this immunity? Well hardly. Not an Englishman had ever heard of such thing Lady Montague brought the idea of vaccination into England from an old woman Turk, dwelling at Constantinople; in truth, this immunity took place in 1633-4. Lady Montague was born in 1690, and promulgated the crime, for it is nothing but a crime, not until after 1750. The epidemic was in the winter time—were the English immune, be-

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cause Boston moschitos cannot vaccinate in winter time; or did the fetich of disinfection render wigwams antiseptic? Nothing of the kind took place. It was obdience to the natural laws of health that did the business.

But there is something more in this story that interests me. It is Gov. Bradford's idea of God. Bradford says "it *pleased God* to visit these Indians with a great sickness, and with such a mortality that of a 1000 above 900 and a half died. Bradford continues: "It was the marvellous goodness of God, by which not one of the English was as much sick," not one died. Both Indian and English we have supposed were the creation of the same God. If Bradford believed that it was a *pleasure* to God to continue this sickness, and death, and misery for the Indian, why did he (Bradford) so highly commend the English for doing what they could to head off God's pleasure, by preserving the lives of these Indians? Again, If the prevention of contamination among the English was a direct act of God, it certainly was a *marvellous* specimen of God's goodness, and in direct opposition to God's goodness to the Indians Bradford seems to make his idea of God conform to his (Bradford's) desire for the extermination of the Indians, in order that he, Bradford, might get individual possesion of all their lands, on which their creator had placed them.

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LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IN MATTERS OF RELIGION, TRACED FROM THE CHARTER OF CHARLES THE SECOND, 1663, BACK TO ITS SOURCE.

The charter of Charles the Second, 1663, contains the clause, "No person within the said colony, at any time hereafter shall be any wise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question for any differences in opinion in matters of religion, and do not actually distrub the civil peace of our colony."

The declaration of Charles the Second issued from Breda in 1660, contains this clause: "No man shall be disquieted or called in question for differences of opinion in matters of religion, which do not distrub the peace." (Rapin Hist., Eng. Bk. 22, V. '41, p. 180.)

In 1659, General Monk sent by special messenger a secret letter to Charles the Second at Breda, in which Monk said: "Nothing was more likely to run people into frenzies than the fear of restraint in their several religions; and he did beseech the King to declare his assent for toleration and Liberty of conscience to all his subjects who should so employ it as not to give any disturbance to the civil government." (Skinner's Life of Gen. Monk, 1723, pp. 301-2)

In November, 1658, the Rhode Island Court of Commissioners, addressed a letter to John Clark, the Agent of the Colony, in England, in which were certain principles to be presented to the Lord Protector; this is one of those principles, "plead our case in such sorte as we may not be compelled to exercise any civil power over men's consciences soe longe as human order in point of civility (that is, the civil law) are not corrupted, and violated." (Col. Rec., v. 1, p. 398.)

Roger Williams and Samuel Gorton were both members of the Court of Commoners at the writing of this letter to John Clark. Clark had not been in Rhode Island for years before the letter was written.

In 1644, Roger Williams wrote: "What shall it be called, by the Lord Jesus, to cut off persons, them and theirs, branch and root from any civill being in their territories; and consequently from the whole world because their consciences dare not bow down to any worship, but what they believe the Lord Jesus appointed, and being also otherwise subject to the civil State and laws thereof." (Williams'-Cotton's Letter examined, p. 95, Narr. Club. ed.)

In 1643-4, Roger Williams obtained the Parliamentary Charter. It was solely his personal work. Liberty of Conscience in matters of Religious concerninents was irrevocably fixed in it, by restricting the legal action of the people and their government. It was a charter of *Civil* Incorporation (Hist. Soc. Col., 4, 224), again it was "a Charter of *Civil* Incorporation, Free and Absolute." (p. 224.) The people could make *"Civil* laws and constitution;" and no other kind. And these principles were fixed in the Code of Laws of 1647.

In 1638, William Coddington and John Clarke formed the town of Pocasset, afterwards Portsmouth, or Aquedneck. They provided that

"None shall be received as inhabitants, but such as do submit to the Government, that is, or shall be established according to the word of God"—of course as Coddington and Clark saw it. (Col. Rec. 1, 53.) Clarke founded this town on the religious foundation of the Massachusetts General Court.

Clark was one of the eight men who secretly stole the Records of the Town of Pocasset, now Portsmouth, and settled at the place now called Newport. (Col Rec. 1, 87.)

In 1636, Roger Williams, with six companions, founded the town of Providence. At the head of the first page of this town's record, Williams wrote the political condition of those who came here subsequently. A government was established "only in Civil Things." This condition was written when the entire lands were transferred to the inhabitants in 1638. Richard Scott, together with all the husbands of the Marbury women, were at the time inhabitants of Boston One went to New Hampshire, one went to Portsmouth, and one, Scott, came here all in 1638.

We now come back to the banishment of Roger Williams:

The Massachusetts Magistrates enacted a law that "no man shall be admitted to the freedom of the Body Politic, but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of the colony." (Mass. Col. Rec. 1. 87.) These churches were the construction of the Magistrates. On the 18th May, 1631, Roger Williams took the oath of a Freeman under this law, and became a member of the body politic. In May, 1634, the General Court repealed the oath, and made a new oath which men were forced to take. To this Roger Williams objected, and his membership of the Body Politic was destroyed. Early in the year 1635, before July, Williams was ordered before the General Court and charged with four breaches of the law. One of these breaches was thus stated by Gov. Winthrop. (Hist. New Eng. 1, 162-171.) "That the Magistrates ought not to

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permit the breach of the first table, otherwise than in such cases as did disturb the civil peace." Gov. Winthrop gives the time as July, 1635. John Cotton was contemporary with Williams and Winthrop. He states that the charge of the General Court against Williams was: "That the Civil Magistrates' power extends only to the bodies and goods, and outward state of man." (Cotton's answer to Williams. Narr. Club. v. 2, p. 41.) Williams was banished from the Colony in October, 1635. Just how Liberty of Conscience was touched, in matters of Religion, I will let Mr. Williams himself state: "The church at Salem was known to profess separation," because the Magistrates assumed control of the property of the church. Thereupon the Magistrates assumed power of banishment of members, or even of the church and all its members Then Mr. Williams asks, "What shall it be called by the Lord Jesus, who gives names to all creatures and actions, to cut off persons, them and theirs, branch and root, from any civil being (or existence) in their territories, and consequently from the whole world, because their consciences dare not bow down to any worship, but what they believe the Lord Jesus appointed, and being otherwise subject o the civil State and laws thereof." (Williams-Cotton Letter examined. Narr. Club, v. 1. 94-5.)

Neither William Arnold nor John Clarke nor Richard Scott were in New England at the time when Roger Williams began in Massachusetts his struggle for Soul Liberty and which he never abandoned until it was accomplished.

After it had been specifically put in force by the General Assembly in May, 1664, Richard Scott wrote this: "Though he (Roger Williams) proposed Liberty of Conscience, and was so zealous for it at the first coming home of the Charter that nothing in government must be acted till that was granted." (New Eng. Firebrand Quenched, London, 1678, p. 247.)

And this is the only word ever written *in support* of Liberty of Conscience in Religious matters by Richard Scott.

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Here I have shown, resting upon the evidence of Gov. Winthrop and Gov. Haynes and John Cotton, that Roger Williams in July, 1635, maintained before the Massachusetts General Court the fundamental principles on which he (Williams) rested his right of Liberty of Conscience in Religious Concernments, to wit, the first four Commandments; on these he rested, maintaining that a Magistrate's power extended only to the bodies and goods and outward state of man." The next year, in 1636, Roger Williams founded the town of Providence, having been banished by the Massachusetts General Court. Neither Clarke nor Scott nor an Arnold were here with Williams at the time, nor were either man then living upon any of the lands now forming this State. Williams in founding the town gave power to Magistrates "only in civil things;" the very principle or one of the principles for which he had been banished. Now we are to believe, upon not the slightest evidence that. Arnold or Scott or Clarke were the real founders of Soul Liberty. I hold this argument to be invincible and absolute destruction to all such "scholarly" nonsense.

The morning *Tribune* of March 27th, gave a synopsis of a paper read the night before at the Historical Society Cabinet by S. F. Peckham, a chemist, living at New York, in which Peckham attempts to show that Richard Scott was the actual author of the principle of Liberty of conscious in matters of Religion, and that Roger Williams was not its author. The *Tribune* heads its article with five words in high capitals, thus ROGER WILLIAMS WAS MOST INTOLERANT. With my limited experience, I never saw a greater lie in so few words. The editor continues, "Peckham delivered an *instructive* and *scholarly* address upon a page of History of Rhode Island *not commonly discussed*. A synopsis followed. There is not *one line* of truth in the paper as there printed. It is a disgrace to Rhode Island journalism. I make no objection to a newspaper's publishing anybody's nonsense; what I object to is the calling of such stuff "scholarly and instructive."

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A LITTLE BRIEF REMINISCENCE OF MY BOOK SELLING.

On the 15th or 16th of March last, there was an auction sale of books at *Sotheby's* in London. A copy of the first folio Shakespeare was sold for 3600 pounds stg., or $18,000. A copy of the Kilmanock Burns, 1786, sold for $3500, and a copy of Walton's Compleat Angler 1st ed. 1653, sold for $6450. Everyone of these books I brought to Providence to sell. Not these identical copies, but other copies just like them. A copy of the Kilmanock Burns, I offered to the Brown University Library for $150. I was very desirous to have it kept here in Providence. But those in power refused to even let me explain why it should be kept here. I took it to New York and sold it by auction for $310. Now here is a copy exactly in this same condition selling in London for $3500.

Concerning Shakespeare, the first folio selling for $18,000, I brought here two sets of four folios, one I sold for $2000, the other I tried five years to sell, but could not. I then took it to Boston, to be sold by auction. It brought me, net $1080. The man who bought it died a short time since, and his library was sold in February, 1906. The Shakespeares, which I sold to him, then brought $8950.

Concerning the Walton's Compleat Angler above noted, as selling in London for $6450; it was the first edition only. I brought here a set in five volumes of Walton's Angler, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and the 5th editions, absolutely perfect, and admirably bound. My obtaining them was curious. I was in London just on my way to the railway station to take the steamer. Some one shouted, the driver stopped and told me that someone wanted me. It was a bookseller who had seen me; he showed me these little books; told me his price, I gave him the gold, put the books in my hand bag and ran for the station. I sold these books in Providence, the set for about $300. The buyer sometime later needed money and asked me to sell them for him. I did for $500. I have been told that the person who bought them has since sold them for $3000. But if he has not sold them he could easily do so.

One more incident I will relate.

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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brought here during those years a superb set of Spenser's Fairy Queen. Both the first and the second editions, in four volumes, perfect, and superbly bound. I sold them at once for about $160, the owner died and they were placed in my hands to sell again. I desired very much to get them into the Brown University Library, where they could be used in the study of English Literature. I offered them for $150, and these were the reasons which I used, to induce the men in control to buy. But these gentlemen would not give me a moment's consideration:

These were my reasons:

This first edition printed under the care of Spenser himself, differs very considerably from the second and subsequent ones. In this edition Spenser closes the third book with *five* stanzas, rather freely and warmly describing the amorous meeting of Scudamore and Amoret, which are replaced in the second with *three* others of a wholly different tendency. There are, however, varieties in some copies of this edition. For instance, in some few copies of the first volume, *two* leaves, pages 601-4, containing complimentary sonnets to the author's noble patrons and patronnesses, are replaced with *four unpaged* leaves, which contain *seven additional* sonnets. The present copy has the leaves as *originally* published, while the *four* others are added at the end.

Failing to sell here, I took it to New York and sold by auction. It brought $400. What since has become of it, I know not, but in comparison with the Shakespeares, the Walton's and the Kilmanock Burns, these Spenser's would bring more than their weight in gold. These curious facts will surely show my lack of capacity as a bookseller and a business man.

Jacob Riis, who was for twenty-three years in service at the New York police headquarters, asks in the April *Century* this question, "Are the American people to end as a nation of gamblers?" He might as well have said a nation of thieves. This is part of his story:

"One man I knew personally for many years, who, up to the day when he went to Coney Island and on a bet of $5 won $650, was a decent, industrious man, and a good father. From that day he was a ruined man. Within a year he robbed his friend and employer and deserted his wife and children. The gambling devil had him and had him forever.

"How much has it to do, this spirit that seeks ever to get something for nothing—something that has not been earned—with the corruption of the young, even in the street, where shooting craps is the game of the gutter; with the more than doubtful ways that make old business men shake their heads these days; with the 'grafting' which District Attorney Jerome says is virtually universal? Ask yourself. How much has it to do with the bribe-giving and bribe-taking that is our national curse and peril? How much with the dicing habit in politics that sits on the fence waiting to see 'which way the cat will jump' before making up its mind—that is, 'afraid of throwing away its vote' by casting it for the right when that is in peril of losing—that sacrifices good government, principle, party, to 'coming in a winner,' and boasts of it as if it were the aim and end of citizenship just to win. Reason it out and see if you do not think there is a connection, and a very close one.

"This evil thing is gripping us tighter every day. In corrupting the pleasures of the young, it is laying a heavier mortgage on the future of our people than any nation can well stand. How are we to shake it off? We need to be about it without delay unless this people—chosen of God, as I verily believe, to water and tend His tree of human freedom, which underneath all crudeness and all error has somehow in it the germ of the divine,

of the ultimate life—is to end instead as a nation of gamblers."

For the past three months every number of *The Century Magazine* has gone out of print within a few weeks of issue.

STAMPER'S HILL.

This name is now applied to that rising land, where North Main street ascends as it enters Benefit street. There is today a small back street west from Benefit, named Stamper's street. Chief Justice Staples thus writes about it: "It has been handed down by tradition that soon after the settlement of Providence a body of Indians approached the town in a hostile manner. Some of the townsmen, by running and stamping on this hill, induced them to believe that there was a large number of men stationed there to oppose them, upon which they relinquished their design and retired. From this circumstance the hill was always called Stamper's Hill, or more generally the stampers." (Annals of Providence, 117.) It is a historically fixed fact that no such circumstance as above related ever took place. The earliest reference to this place, which I have yet found, is the giving of twenty-five acres of land to James Leonard, on the 5th July, 1651, as his home lot *"neere the stampers."* (Early Rec. 2, 58.)

In 1655, Thomas Olney, Jr., "was given a home lot, to be laid out *by ye stompers,* provided *he follow tanning."* It is certainly safe to say that tanning could not then have carried on upon a hill top. The waters of the Moshassuck were to be used. (Early Rec., 2, 23.) The year following he was given "so much of the *stampers bottom* as could be spared from a highway for his home share, and 80 akers at Wainskock." (Early Rec., 2, 92.)

In this same year 1656, "Liberty was given to so many as pleased, to erect a fortification upon Stamper's Hill or about their homes." (Early Rec., 2, 91.)

At the same town meeting, when such as pleased were given permission to erect a fortification on Stamper's Hill. "It was propounded to a Wainskut Indian, name Pamessick, that they (the Indians) might improve ye land they have there, broke up for two years to come, provided they breake no more there, nor do no wayes molest our cattel, and fence in theire corn." (Early Rec., 2, 91.)

Thomas Olney, Sen., made a will "in the year one thousand and twenty-one or twenty-two" in which he gave to his son, William, "all my Homestead, land, and Teniment, where I now dwell *on both sides of the river,* at a place called the Stompers in Providence." (Early Rec. 16, p. 202.)

It seems difficult to fix the precise locality of Stamper's Hill; or Stomper on both sides of the river; or, by ye Stompers; or neere ye Stampers; or Stamper's Bottom. So likewise, what its meaning was to the men of 1650. There was at that time a Dutch word "Stamper;" its meaning was "to pound or bruise in a mortar." This is just what the Indian did with corn. Their mortars of stone or clay and their stone pestles, are well known to us. Possibly the Indians made these very necessary utensils neere ye Stampers. But there is good ground for another opinion.

Among those who crossed the river from Seekonk with Roger Williams was John Smith, soon after known as "the miller." (Prov. Early Rec. 2, 61.) His name is thus known through all the early records. His mill for grinding corn was on the river, now known as the Moshassuck, just under the hill called Stampers, in the "bottom," called in the earliest records "Stomper's bottom." The settlers doubtless gave the place the name Stampers from the Dutch word Stamper, meaning "to grind." Just as they gave the name "Venter" to the widening of the Woonasquetucket, near Manton, meaning bellying out.

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SIX PROFOUND THOUGHTS BY COUNT TOLSTOI.

I have learned to realize that numbers are without limit by addition. I have learned to realize the existence of the soul by the question, "What am I?"

I know that there is no limit to numbers and the existence of God and my soul because I have arrived at this knowledge by the simplest of questions.

To two I add one, and one more and again one more and so on; or I break a stick in two, break each part again and again, and I cannot help but realize the infinite.

I was born by my mother, she by her mother, she again by her mother and so on—and the very first of all mothers by whom? I must arrive at the recognition of the existence of God.

My feet are not I—my hands are not I—my head is not, my body is not, my senses are not—not even my thoughts are I—what am I then? I am my soul!

How I arrive at recognition of God does not matter—the first beginning of my thoughts, of my reason, is God. God is the beginning of all love, of all reality

A newspaper, whose politics is like that of the New York *World* daily undeveloped, has this "hard conumdrum:"

"But what is a Democrat in this particular year of the Lord? If Mr. Bryan is a Democrat, what is Mr. Cleveland? If Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat, what is Mr. Hearst? If Mr. Hearst is a Democrat, what is Judge Parker? If Judge Parker is a Democrat, what are Murphy, Conners and McCarren? etc., etc."

However difficult it may be to define a Democrat, there is little difficulty in defining a *Republican*. He is a grafter—and stealing is honest in comparison—look at conditions in Pennsylvania State House. Look at Saint Harriman's work in connection with the Chicago and Alton railway.

Dr. Chapin, superintendent of health, in Providence, said, on the 21st March, these profound words:

"With the avoidance of the uncleanly habits through which disease germs are spread, consumption will, he said, eventually disappear."

1845.002

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907. Vol 24. No. 8.

NOTES ON THE GRAVE OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

There developed about the year 1859 a wonderful anxiety of mind in Stephen Randal, for thus he spelled his name, concerning the locality of the grave of Roger Williams. What aroused Mr. Randal's attention, I do not know. It may have been the republication of Elton's Life of Williams, then just issued, or it may have been a move in the direction of ancestor worship; for three (3) of the daughters of Joseph Williams, the son of Roger, had married three (3) different men, named Randall. A tradition had existed that Williams was buried on what was, or had been, his "home" lot; which lot had been, since 1810, or thereabouts, the residence of Sullivan Dorr. Mr. Dorr came from Boston in 1804 to marry Lydia Allen, a daughter of the Zachariah who had died two years previously, in 1802. This woman was the mother of Thomas W. Dorr, of famous memory. Mr. Allen owned a large amount of real estate. A division had to be made by a commission, for the Allen children were nearly all minors. Plats were drawn and a division was made. An estate on the northeast side of Benefit street, corner of Bowen, on which tradition had placed the grave of Roger Williams, was given to Lydia Allen, who, in October, 1804, married Sullivan Dorr. This is why Zachariah Allen became associated with Stephen Randal in opening the supposed grave of Roger Williams. The excavation was made on the 22d of March, 1860. There were seven graves on the lot. Three (3) were graves of children, and four (4) were the graves of adults. A space sixteen feet square was cleared, when there appeared the outlines of seven graves. Some nails and a slight bit of hair was found in one of the graves, but no means of identification of any person. There had never been a death in the family of Roger Williams before his own. His own death was the first. The first question arising must of necessity be, whose family it was, whose graves were being opened.

Mr. Allen thus sets forth the "proofs found" by the "recent (1860) researches" "to establish the identity of the grave of Roger Williams" (Memorial 2 of R. W., 1860): "Nearly ninety years after the death of Roger Williams (in 1770) it is recorded that a special committee was appointed by the free men of the town of Providence to ascertain the spot where he was buried, and to draft an inscription for a monument which it was then voted to erect "over the grave of the Founder of this town and colony". Mr. Allen does not state the fact. There is nothing in the resolution directing these gentlemen "to ascertain the spot where he was buried". This is the wording of the resolution: "Make a draught of an inscription to be erected on a monument in memory of Roger Williams, who was the Founder of this town and colony; and

to lay the same before this meeting in August next; and likewise what the expense of erecting of said monument will be." (Town Meeting Rec. No. 5, p. 185). Nor does Mr. Allen state the fact when he says that the town, on that day, "voted to erect a monument". Nothing further was ever heard of this resolution, nor of anything done under it, in so far as the Town Records show.

Mr. Allen's next piece of evidence is this: "One of this committee (of July, 1771), Governor Sessions, *stated to his neighbor, Governor Allen*, that the committee had satisfactory knowledge of the locality of the (Williams) family burial ground." The "Governor" Sessions mentioned was Deputy Governor, 1769-1775. The "Governor" Allen was Philip, born in 1785, brother of the Zachariah of our day. Gov. Allen was first in that office in 1851. Dep. Gov. Sessions died 22d March, 1809. Hence Dep. Gov. Sessions could never have known a "Governor" Allen; and this testimony is precisely as weighty as is that which follows, concerning Capt. Nathaniel Packard. But still more defective, Sessions says "the committee had staisfactory knowledge of the locality of the family burial ground". But, like Moses Brown, knew nothing of the grave of Roger Williams. If Sessions ever told Philip Allen such an "important" fact, how is it that Philip Allen so long withheld the fact from Zachariah Allen? A knowledge of the "Family Burial Ground" is not a knowledge of the grave. The simple truth was that "nothing could be agreed upon" (Knowles' Memoirs of Williams, 431), so it is stated by Theodore Foster. Mr. Foster continues—he was writing in 1819: "In the summer of that year (1771), forty-eight years ago, * * * his grave was shown to me near the east end of the house lots now owned by Mr. Dorr". Mr. Foster states specifically that there was then no evidence existing (in 1771) by which the grave of Roger Williams could be identified; nor does he state who showed the grave to him, nor upon what evidence his informant's knowledge rested.

Mr. Allen states that "Mr. Moses Brown *previous to his death*, in the year

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1836, at the age of 98 years, was called upon by the writer (Mr. Allen) for the special purpose of obtaining information on the subject in question", to wit, the finding of the grave of Roger Williams. Mr. Brown answered, and this was *before* his death, that "the burial lot described (but which Mr. Allen had not in this Memorial then described) had always been considered as that of the family of Roger Williams—but that his grave was unknown" (Mem. 2).

Mr. Allen makes this as his third piece of evidence: "A communication from an *anonymous* writer published in a newspaper printed in Providence, July 17, 1819, called the *Rhode Island American,* and reprinted by Knowles (Memoirs of Roger Williams, p. 432), contains the following statement of 'facts' communicated by the late Captain Nathaniel Packard about the year 1808". Now comes the statement: "When Captain Packard was about ten years old (in 1749), one of the descendants of Roger Williams was buried at the family burial ground on the lot right back of the house of Sullivan Dorr. Those who dug the grave dug directly upon the foot of a coffin which the people there told him was that of Roger Williams. They let him down into the new grave, and he saw the bones in the coffin, which was not wholly decayed; and the bones had a long, mossy substance upon them". Then continues Mr. Allen: "This testimony, although without the authority of a signature, has been corroborated by the more direct and 'authentic testimony' given by a daughter of Capt. Packard to Dr. Usher Parsons". Thereupon Mr. Allen presents what Dr. Parsons says this old woman, Polly Packard, then 80 years of age, told him, that her father, who had died nearly half a century before, had told her. Dr. Parsons wrote his letter 18th April, 1860; the graves were examined 22d March, 1860. He says: "I was informed some five years ago by the late Polly Packard, then more than eighty years old, that she had in childhood often visited the grave of Roger Williams in company with her father, who in early boyhood had been put into the grave next to it by his father". The

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facts in the case were these: Williams's grave had been levelled many years with the surrounding greensward and its exact locality lost; in digging another grave for a new interment the spade man came upon the bones of Williams, being portions of his lower extremities. Many of the inhabitants gathered to see the bones of the Founder of Rhode Island, and her grandfather among them, who actuated by a singular whim lowered his little son, her father, into the grave, probably thinking that the act would make an indelible impression of this discovery upon his son's memory. In process of time, and after she and her sisters had more than once visited the spot with their father, the ground became levelled and the grave had disappeared". Then continues Dr. Parsons: "But Miss Packard seemed confident that she could indicate the exact spot from its bearing and distance from another grave marked by a broken headstone" (Memorial 4).

Mr. Allen's statement that the writer of the first of these two communications was anonymous is not true. The letter is signed by the writer of it in the newspaper referred to, to wit, the R. I. American, 17th July, 1819. Wheeler Martin was the writer of the "anonymous" communication. Mr. Martin's chief characteristic was pomposity; his writings of the time were ridiculed, in description, as being written by *Gaskill Buffum, Esq.* The name was omitted by Knowles, and then pronounced anonymous by Mr. Allen, probably for the very good reason that it would have weakened rather than strengthened the statement to disclose it. But the story has no strength, by whomever it was written. It is not evidence. In 1819, Martin says that Capt. Packard told him that when he (Packard) was about ten years old, somebody told him (Packard) that a certain grave, which had been opened at the foot, was the grave of Roger Williams. Capt. Packard died in his 80th year, in 1809. He must probably have told Martin this story "before his death", as Mr. Allen states in the Moses Brown case. Martin says that this old man told him that as a child he, Packard, by lying down at the bot-

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tom of a new grave and peering into the foot of an old grave, saw what somebody, unknown, told him were the bones of Roger Williams. Williams had been buried somewhere fifty-seven years before this child could have done what Martin says he told him that he did. Such a story is entirely outside the bounds of reason or credulity.

Wheeler Martin was not a member of the First Baptist Church in Providence, but his first wife was a member. Mr. Martin was twice married and both times by prominent Baptist clergymen. There was published in a periodical entitled "The American Baptist Magazine"—January, 1817— a paper entitled "Memoirs of Mr. Roger Williams, the *First* American Baptist". It is therein stated that "the place of his (Williams's) grave is not certainly known—this 'is truly surprising'." The paper is closed with a *suggested* inscription on a monument which *might* be constructed. It was doubtless this suggestion which in 1819 referred the memory of Mr. Martin of a conversation, in 1808, with Packard, concerning the descent into the grave in 1740.

Dr. Usher Parsons is no better. He tells what he says Polly Packard told him, five years before, being then in her 80th year. She tells of the familiarity, of herself and her sister, with the exact locality of the grave of Roger Williams in her childhood. She was born in 1775. Stephen Hopkins, and Darius Sessions and Amos Atwell in 1771 could find no trace of this grave, nor did Moses Brown know anything about it; but these two children, not born when these men searched, tell the story of its precise locality eighty years after this search by the wisest men then living here. Such things are not historic verities.

In the reopening of the graves in 1860 a fragment of a headstone was unearthed. Mr. Allen says: "On the fragment of the gravestone still preserved is a part of the inscription, exhibiting the last letter of a name terminating with "n", probably that of Ashton, which family was connected by marriage with that of Roger Williams. The remaining inscription records—"who departed this life ye—May, 1739, 63 years —her age". This date confirms, Mr.

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

Allen says, the statement of Capt. Packard that "he was about ten years old when he was let down into the new grave and saw the bones", etc. This cannot be true, for these reasons: William Ashton married Patience Williams. They had four children: Joshua, who died in 1786; William, who died in 1810; Thomas, birth or death unknown; and Rebecca, birth or death unknown. This fragment could not have stood for the father because he died in 1765, nor for the first or second son, for they died many years later. Nor could it have represented Thomas, because for whomsoever it stood, it was for a female—the word "her" is upon it. Moreover, the age of the person, 63 years, shows that she must have been born four years before her father. This must be so, in order to connect her with the Williams family. The same argument is sound as against the fourth child of William Ashton. Her name was Rebecca. She married Timothy Sabin. This would supply the "n". But how could a woman who died in May, 1739, aged 63 years, have been the daughter of William Ashton, who was born in 1680? Mr. Allen's argument on this point is destroyed. Mr. Allen says (Memorial 7) on looking down into the pit, whilst the sextons were clearing it of earth, the root of an adjacent apple tree was discovered. This tree had pushed downward one of its main roots to "the precise spot that had been occupied by the skull of Roger Williams". How can such a statement be made? "Then making a turn conforming with its circumference, the root followed the direction of the backbone (a length of 22 inches) to the hips; thence dividing into two branches, each one following a leg bone to the heel, where they both turned upward to the extremities of the toes of the skeleton" (Memorial, p. 7). This description is not true—the root is still preserved in the Historical Society. The "back bone" is 22 inches in length—there is no "turn conforming with the circumference of the skull"; the right at the "extremities of the toes" has been sawed directly across—it was an inch in diameter. The right root had a length of 56 inches, while the left root had a length of 42 inches. The owner of the orchard "who was present", to wit, Sullivan Dorr, stated that his father, Sullivan Dorr, who married Lydia Allen, who was a sister of Zachariah Allen, the writer of the "Memorial", had planted the tree. Mr. Dorr, senior, married Lydia Allen in October, 1804. She had been assigned this land by a division of her father's estate. Her lots were numbered, on the plat of 1803, numbers 3 and 2. Number 3 was the orchard in which were the graves. This tree could not have been planted by Mr. Dorr previous to 1810; hence any human remains interred there in 1683 must have been a century and a quarter under ground before the tree was planted. The Allen estate was not divided until 1810.

Mr. Allen says: "The writer's (himself) earliest recollections (of the gravestone) are associated with the excitement caused among his playmates by the breaking of a grave-stone by a colored boy who amused himself by rolling small boulders down the steep declivity directed against this gravestone" (Memorial, p. 4).

Mr. Allen was born 11th September, 1795. At what time his "earliest recollections" began, I do not know, but his later recollections were defective. Concerning this broken headstone, Mr. Allen on the same page says that Theodore Foster in his letter to Thayer (Knowles' Roger Williams, 430) states that when he first saw the spot, "the foot gravestone was gone and the top of the other broken off". Mr. Allen suppresses the date of Mr. Foster's "first" right. I will supply it from Knowles, it was in the summer of 1771 (page 431).

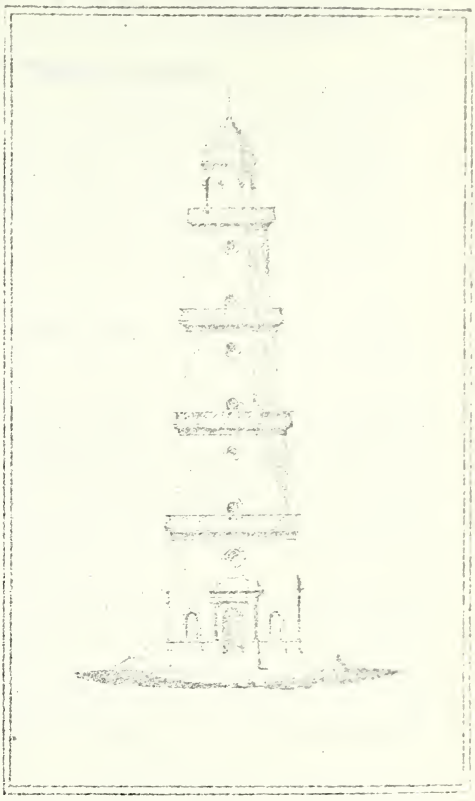
Mr. Allen also prints this "direct testimony" from Miss Packard, as stated by Dr. Parsons: "William's (sic) grave had been levelled many years with the surrounding greensward, and its exact locality lost" (Memorial, pp. 3-4). How could this grave been "lost" in 1740 if the headstone which Mr. Allen says he saw a colored boy break in his (Allen's) boyhood, say in 1805?

These tales are ridiculous. That the land was the home lot of Roger Williams may be assumed; but no Williams ever dwelt upon these lands after the death of Williams, about 1683, nearly 178 years. How can they be shown to be the graves of any member of the family of Roger Williams? Inference is the only evidence. There is not the slightest proof that the earth which Randal shoveled from the bottom of an unknown grave, in 1860, was the remains of Roger Williams.

Mr. Randal had the following design prepared with many details, and placed the papers in the Peoples Savings Bank. On the back of the card which Mr. Randal had photographed was the following statement by him:

Roger Williams monument, to be built of granite on Prospect Hill, between Angell and Halsey streets; height not less than 170 feet to base of cupola. To build the above monument in memory of Roger Williams, one thousand dollars has been deposited in the Peoples Savings Bank in this city to the credit of the presidents (for the time being) of Brown University, Butler Hospital for the Insane, and the Rhode Island Hospital, trustees, and the same is recorded in book 170, page 477 of the City Record of Land Evidences. If no other contributions are made, this sum of $1,000 will amount to $100,000 in about twenty-five years. All persons so disposed are invited to add to this deposit at the Peoples Savings Bank (which will be upon compound interest) until sufficient means accumulate to carry the design into execution, Providence, March 1, 1865.

This sum has been in the bank upward of forty-two years. It now amounts to about $10,220.



The box of earth which Mr. Randal caused to be taken from an unknown grave, boxed and placed in his tomb at the North Buring Ground, is clearly under the disposition of the trustees of the funds left by Mr. Randal. I take from the Document, on record, left by Mr. Randal the following interesting paragraph:

"Bronze Statues of Canonicus and of Miantinomi to be placed in the niches as marked on said plan are to paid for out of the fund deposited to

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TRUSTEE—ADMINISTRATOR—GUARDIAN—EXECUTOR—ETC.

the credit of said trustees, and the accumulations thereof." "The marble statues of Roger Williams, Chad Brown, Gregory Dexter, Thomas Olney, Richard Waterman and others are to be furnished at the cost of, and by, their respective descendants, and placed on the lower floor of said monument."

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a discussion held March 19th, declared that the Government has the right and power to require roads doing interstate business to take out a franchise or license from the national government.

It was then pointed out that there is strong reason for doubting the sincerity of those railroad presidents who now are appealing to Mr. Roosevelt to save them from the disastrous effects of State legislation.

Mr. Justice Gaynor on Jan. 5th last, said:

"Just think for a minute of the public highways of the country open to all on absolutely equal terms by the very law of their being used to enable some men, a few men, to destroy their business rivals; drive them out of business and beggar them and their families by means of favoritism in freight rates. It is the basest, I do not hesitate to say the most dastardly crime of our day and generation."

In the light of such incontestable facts, the business capacity of a highwayman becomes commendable when compared with work of the Harriman type, or of the Standard Oil Bible Class sort. The highwayman makes no false pretence.

The elegant quarters, which the National Exchange Bank has recently prepared for the use of women, suggests the great practical advantages which will accrue to women by its introduction. It will lead women to consider the methods of practical business, and familiarize them with its practice. Every teacher in Providence ought to use this banking room; it will open new channels of life.

Bug graft in our General Assembly is a regular scooping of money by individuals.

1345.002

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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The *Journal* of the 6th March last, printed the following interesting paragraph:

TAKES HONOR FROM STATE.

CHARLES R. STARK SAYS NAVY ORIGINATED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

That the American Navy was born in Massachusetts rather than in Rhode Island, and that General Washington rather than Esek Hopkins was its father, was the conclusion of Charles R. Stark, who gave address on "Reminiscences of the American Navy from Washington to the Present Day" before the Men's Club of the Stewart Street Baptist Church last evening.

He fixed upon the granting by Washington of letters of marque to two vessels fitted out at Plymouth as the beginning of American naval force, although officially the United States Navy dated from the act of Congress in 1794. Benjamin Franklin, he said, was the first "navy department" to which John Paul Jones looked for orders. Mr. Stark traced the growth of the Navy from the olden times of the marlinspike to the modern days of the monkey wrench. The lecture gave the naval arm large credit for the country's military successes."

The *Journal* loves me, and Mr. Stark permits me to call him friend. But Rhode Island is small in some thing almost infinitesimal, and she cannot afford to lose anything, more especially anything of this kind. Let me see, General Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief 15th June, 1775 (Marshall's Life, 2, 236). The "first moment of his arrival at Cambridge was on the 3d July following." (Marshall's Life, 2, 239.)

The Colony of Massachusetts, after the 17th October, 1775, made a law for granting "Letters of Marque," otherwise Privateers, and it was after this date that "a few small cruisers had been fitted out under the authority and direction of General Washington." (Marshall's Life, 2, 256-7). The first law of the Massachusetts creating a navy was enacted 10th November, 1775. (Cooper's Naval Hist., 1, 39). The first law of the Continental Congress creating a navy is given by Cooper as being on the 13th October, 1775. (Cooper's Naval Hist., 1, 43.)

Now, here is the beginning of Rhode Island's Naval History: The General Assembly met on the 12th of June, 1775, and created its first fleet. This fleet consisted of two vessels, the larger to have ten four-pounders and fourteen swivels; the smaller to be manned by thirty men. (Col. Rec., 7, 346). Abraham Whipple was the commander of this fleet, with the "rank and power" of commodore. (Col. Rec., 7, 347). The General Assembly doubled the size of this fleet by adding two more vessels in August following. How did General Washington's work, with "a few small cruisers," late in October of this same year, 1775, take honor from the State?

On the 4th of August, 1775, Gen. Washington wrote to Dep. Gov. Cooke of Rhode Island from the "Camp at Cambridge" thus: "In strict confidence I acquaint you that our necessities for powder are so great as to require an immediate supply. There is in Bermuda a very considerable magazine in a remote part of the Island where the inhabitants are well disposed to our cause. We understand there are two armed vessels in your Province, commanded by men of known activity and spirit, one of which it is proposed to despatch on this errand." (Washington's Writings; Ford's edition, v. 3, pp. 54-56). On the 18th of September following, Washington writes again to Dep. Gov. Cooke: "Captain Whipple for this purpose is peculiarly satisfactory." (Same volume, page 133).

If Massachusetts was before Rhode Island in furnishing armed vessels, why did Washington, being at Cambridge, send to Rhode Island for a vessel, to be sent for this powder? No; Rhode Island has not been shorn of her patriotic work.

In the May number of *The Century* begin David Homer Bates' reminiscences of "Lincoln in the Telegraph Office," which promise new light on a phase of President Lincoln's daily life during the war hitherto little considered. Mr. Bates was manager of the War Department Telegraph Office and cipher operator from 1861 to 1866; and the opening chapters of the series are full of details of Lincoln's visits, morning, afternoon and evening, to the War Department telegraph office. There is also an intimate account of McClellan and his relations to the administration, and on at least one important point—the suppression of dispatches—the article has the interest of surprise.

Abraham Lincoln has been studied from almost every point of view, but it is a notable fact that none of his biographers have ever seriously considered that branch of the service with which Lincoln was in daily personal touch for four years—the military telegraph; for, during the Civil War, the President spent more of his waking hours in the War Department telegraph office than

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in any other place except the White House. While in the telegraph office he was comparatively free from official cares and therefore more inclined to disclose his natural traits and disposition.

During the last four years of Lincoln's all too brief public career, even until the day before his tragic ending, the writer was most fortunate in being able to see him and talk with him daily, and usually several times a day; for he visited the War Department telegraph office regularly, morning, afternoon and evening, to receive the latest news from the front. His tall, homely form could be seen crossing the well-shaded lawn between the White House and the War Department with unvaried regularity.

In cool weather he invariably wore a gray plaid shawl thrown over his shoulders in careless fashion, and, upon entering the telegraph office, he would always hang this shawl over the top of the high screen door opening into Secretary Stanton's room, adjoining. This door was nearly always open. He seldom failed to come over late in the evening before retiring, and when returning to the White House after dark, he was frequently accompanied by Major Eckert, our chief, and nearly always by a small guard of soldiers. He sometimes protested against this latter precaution as unnecessary, but Secretary Stanton's orders to the guard were imperative.

A New York city newspaper gives us the result of the anti-smoke campaign in New York city, thus:

"As a consequence of the vigorous campaign begun last year by the Anti-Smoke League, the belching of quantities of sooty smoke and cinders from the chimneys of all but the big public service plants in this city has ceased. In its co-operation with the Board of Health, the Anti-Smoke League points with pride to 132 convictions resulting from 193 arrests in 1906, and twenty-five cases still pending. The results for 1906 as compared with other years are as follows:

Number of Convictions.

1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
17	46	0	0	132

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There were no cases tried in 1904 nor in 1905. That is a rather different result from that experienced here in Providence in 1906:

Number of cases tried..... 1
Number of convictions..... 1
Number of verdicts set aside..... 1
Number of cases since brought..... 0

But what is the use of cases where the court sets aside the verdicts, accepts the criminal's testimony, against testimony of the officers of the law and splits hair half an hour in discussing sundry terms in color of the smoke, as, for instance, "thick or dense black or gray;" "thick or dense;" "light gray;" "black and dark gray;" "only black and dark gray, but not light gray;" "light gray intervening;" "black, dark gray and light gray;" "consecutive black and dark gray;" "not only dark gray, but light gray"; *"fail to discriminate* accurately between the dark gray, which came within the statute, and the light gray, which probably did not."

Let me discriminate for a moment. Will Judge Tanner give me his opinion as to what caused a change of color in a column of thick, dense, black smoke to a gray, light or dark? Was it a chemical change, or was it caused by scattering the dense, thick, black smoke on a larger expanse of atmosphere than the chimney could be made to give? By this expansion, did not the real nuisance become a nuisance much more general and a crime against a greater number of people? Did it not become more dangerous the less it could be seen? Was it taken from the air we are forced to breathe? Was it *not there*, because we could not see it?

Twenty-five smoke stacks at Olneyville are covering the city every hour of the day with clouds of soot, and our court has so ordered that the public have no remedy. Under the law, as administered here in Rhode Island, the corporation is supreme.

The city ought to take out a patent for the children's play ground just purchased at the westerly end of Broadway. The lot is perhaps 70 feet wide, then an abrupt descent of as many feet almost perpendicular—it is a positive danger to anything living, unless it be a cat.

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WILLIAM HARRIS ADMITS THE OWNERSHIP BY ROGER WILLIAMS, IN 1673, OF LANDS NORTH AND WEST OF THE PAWTUXET.

This paper has never before been printed. It is not contained in the Harris Papers. (R. I. Hist. Soc. Col., v. 10). It is an acknowledgement by William Harris that Roger Williams was a joint owner in all the lands claimed by the Pawtuxet Partners; and is, for that reason, of great historic interest and value. The original is in the Sidney S. Rider's Historical Collection, now in the Library of Brown University.

Providence, 19 May, 1673.

To and for the partners & proprietors of Pawtuxet. Neighbors:

I have formerly several times mentioned & Desired The Dividing of ye medowes at Toskaunk (Pontiac) and at this time am allsoe redy and hereby declare it to your selves (viz) to Richard Waterman, or Nathaniel Waterman in his sted; to Roger Williams, or his son, Joseph Williams, in his sted; to William Carpenter; to Thomas ffield in ye right of his uncle William Field, Departed; and to Samuell Reape. In behalf of ye Asignes of Zachary Roades, Departed; And to yt sd end pray a meeting with your selves with all convenyent speed with your apoyntment of time & place.

And yt all plainness and clearness may forever apears of one reality thereto, yt every man may Injoye his owne parte therein, I pray such of you to approov it under your hands herein; it is now noe time for dally for they of Warwick I hear have layde out & intend to mow ye od medowes this next hay time—Redy as abvesd William Harris. And pray I may herein Receive your answers and I will give ye like to you, or sundry of your instantly. William Harris.

This paper was written upon a sheet of paper with the evident purpose of obtaining signatures. And it bears this record:

May the 30th 1673 I Thomas ffield, & Nathaniel Waterman was with Mr. Rogger Williams with this above said WRighting of Mr. William Harris & hee sayd that he would not have any hand in it but will leve it to his sonn Joseph Williams to give them a meeting if hee plesed Witness

Thomas Ffields,
Nathaniell Waterman.

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ROGER WILLIAMS IN 1906-7.

BY JAMES N. ARNOLD.

It seems strange that two Providence newspapers, in this 20th century, should print such things as these following about Roger Williams, the founder of Providence and of the State of Rhode Island:

"Too Dishonest to be Successful".

"Not the Founder of Rhode Island".

"A Bunco Steerer".

"A Land Grabber".

"A Presumable Forger".

"A Tricky Old (36 years) Cuss".

"A Self-Appointed Boss".

"A Dishonest Boss".

"He was Unscrupulous".

"A Grasping Disposition".

"He was Trying to Gobble Property".

"He wasn't the Defender of Soul Liberty".

"He Killed Providence".

"He was Forced to Make Restitution".

"His Fame is on a Flimsy Basis".

"Neither a good Leader, nor an Honest Man".

"Didn't Transfer Lands which he had Agreed to Deliver".

"Tricky and Dishonest, but didn't have the Sand".

"Nobody Wanted to Settle in Providence".

"Settlers Couldn't Get a Sure Title".

"Naturally a Tricky Old Fellow."

"Town Council made him give up "*Attempted*" Land Grabs.

"A Land-taker; a Pilferer; a Stealer".

"He was bluff and bluster, and nothing more."

"Nothing but a Paid Agent of Massachusetts".

"Williams's Deed of 1661, the Music of a Thief".

"A very Unwise and Unpractical Man".

"Tried to Trick Coddington".

"Not willing to allow others that Spiritual Liberty he claimed for himself".

"A Weak Adventurer".

"He held back the Deeds", etc.

"Tried to bunco others out of the Land they had paid him for".

"Playing Priest at Providence."

These are not all the characterizations made by Mr. Arnold; there are here 40; there is not one true word in either of them. Such work is unprecedented in this country. Mr. Arnold cannot plead ignorance, however much he may betray his lack of knowledge. Nor can he produce the evidence on which he must rest, if he expects men competent to understand him to trust him. As matters of fact, they are lies; as matters of opinion, they are illustrations of intellectual incompetence; but they are fitting work of a descendant of William and Benedict Arnold, a family of traitors.

There is to-day dwelling in Providence a man whose sole business is to provide men with some kind of liquor to drink. He owns fifteen houses, in which are thirty-six families, more or less, paying rent, or trying to pay it. All the money required to buy the land and build houses came of the stuff that drunkards drink. Now what have those who drank got to show for their drinking?

When I read about the trickery of the coal mine owners and their management of the railroad highways of the country, it gives me real delight to read this from a Providence newspaper of the 6th December last:

PETER ROSS FINED $10 FOR STEALING 30 CENTS WORTH.

In the future when Peter Ross purchases coal he will do so with instructions that the fuel be delivered at once. Tuesday, according to his story in the Sixth District Court yesterday, he ordered half a ton, and yesterday when he awoke and managed to wend his way to the kitchen, there was no fire and no coal to build one with. He thought it was the most natural thing in the world to go out into the yard at the rear of his house, where the tracks of the New

York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are located, and fill a gunny sack with coal valued at 30 cents *owned by the railroad.*

In the present cases against the coal dealers, the art of the lawyer in *defence* is to prevent a trial. England has had two bloody revolutions arising from the trickery and deceit of lawyers. (Hume Hist., Eng. 2, 285.) Here in Rhode Island this rascality is so great that a poor man, in a case where money is involved, has not even a shadow of a chance for justice.

Here is more heresy from Mr. Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court of New York:

"Government may take land against the will of the owner by its eminent domain power, for public highways, or any other public or Government use. But land cannot be taken away for any private use.

"You therefore perceive that our iron roads are not private roads, but public highways. The corporations, or rather the individuals who control the corporations which run them cannot do with them as they will. They are mere trustees or agents of the Government or of the people of the State or nation, to run them as public highways for the benefit of all, and without any favoritism or discrimination to anyone."

Never in Rhode Island was there anything like the number of suicides of to-day. There is altogether too much prosperity among the poor, and brain storms are the result. The real truth is that there is no possible hope for a laborer; never in the history of this democratic country was a laborer poorer than he is to-day.

The human mind is the greatest remedial factor known to men. Will men never wake up to a knowledge of this indisputable fact?

Book Notes presents its humble congratulations to the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore upon its wonderful paper, *"The Demagogic Agitation vs Unbounded Prosperity."* Of course the Baltimore editor has reference specifically to the "unbounded prosperity" of the Harriman sort. The demagogic agitation sinks to insignificance when this Harriman walks upon the stage. Harriman has made it clear that his railroad highways in these United States will be wiped from the surface of the earth, or the people will own them, and a people's government will manage them.

Instead of calling a man a thief, the newspapers call a thief a grafter. Instead of calling a highway robber, by that formerly well-known name, he is now a yeggman. A robber of a bank is a cracksman; so too is a burglar. The common drunkard, a creature worse than a beast, is a dipsomaniac. A century ago thieves invented a special dialect with which to hide their talk of their crimes. Today the newspapers are using pet names for crimes.

Business capacity is simply audacity; if you can't see it, read an article called "The Demagogic Agitator vs. Unbounded Prosperity" in a pamphlet entitled "America's Amazing Advance." Baltimore, 1906.

It is an interesting phase of *"conservative"* newspaperdum that absolute security as an investment of a Railroad Stock, even under Government regulation, must, in order not to flutter, have some controlling spirit like a Harriman or an H. H. Rogers, whose breeches are saturated with kerosene, a Breech Pipe line in each leg.

MAY 6 1909

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE BANK OF THE PEOPLE

SAFE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES.

Far greater security is assured by us as Corporate Trustee, Administrator, Executor, etc. Nothing is left to individual chance. This security is *guaranteed* by a fund aggregating 20 per cent. of our capital stock, deposited for that purpose with the General Treasurer of the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. James N. Arnold's latest "Study" is the "History of Randall Holden," whom he describes as "one of Warwick's most influential pioneers." Again, "He was one of the Warwick's prisoners carried to Boston, and after trial and imprisoned at Salem." Again, "These pioneers were men of more than average ability. Many had distinct individuality. That these were unpleasant features is admitted; but how much of this was really thrust upon them—particularly in the matter of the Land Question? Randall Holden stands out, therefore, as a grand type of a new brand of heroes," etc., etc.

Admitting these things to be true, will Mr. James N. Arnold please explain the work of his ancestors, William and Bendict Arnold, in bringing a Massachusetts army to destroy the *"Warwick"* settlement, and carry Holden and every other man to Boston to be thrown into prison, just for the purpose or seizing their lands by these two Arnolds. Secret Deeds, of parts of which had been rendered at Boston by these same Arnolds? Again, why not state things as they are? No such place as Warwick then existed.

He has not half told the real history of Holden. Arnold says: "After trial he was imprisoned." I ask, for what crime was Holden tried, or of what was he accused? He had no trial, there was nothing that could be alleged against him. It was all the work of the two Arnolds. Their work was actually infamous, and Mr. James N. Arnold is doing a service in having it overhauled.

I have been insured in the "Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York nearly fifty years—and been constantly robbed, beginning with my first dollar. Where does the mutuality come in? The recent elections were the merest rot. I say, let these companies be destroyed, for they never can be honestly administered.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907. Vol 24. No. 10.

The "Circle" is the name of a new monthly magazine, folio in form and filled with pictures. It is called a Modern Department Magazine for all People. It is published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York City. There is in the May number a paper called "The Collector's Circle", and is "In the Interest of the Clock Collector". I am not a clock collector; nevertheless, this article interested me, because of these two paragraphs in it: "Many of the old Virginia manor houses possessed English clocks of the 'grandfather' variety which were in order and running up to the breaking out of the Civil War. It is claimed that the way so many of those clocks eventually came to be found in Newport, R. I., was through a dealer who learned that the negroes had in many instances carried the clocks from their masters' homes and appropriated them to their own use by cutting down the tall cases so that the clocks could stand in their cabins. They preserved the upper parts of the clocks intact. This dealer went to Virginia and bought up all such clocks as he could find, repaired the cases and sold them as originals. How much truth there is in this story cannot be ascertained at this date, but it is credited by many collectors".

Of course, there is no truth in the paragraph. The writer makes no mention of Will Clagget's clocks, so long made in Newport, and now so much sought. I have myself owned one, but long since sold it. Will Claggett was making clocks in Newport about 1720, and so continued until his death, about 1747. His name is cut on the face of his clocks.

The second paragraph which interested me was this: "Eli Terry of Windsor, Conn., was one of the earliest clockmakers in America, and made wooden works for his timepieces. Terry was the American maker who invented the 'Short Shelf Clock" in 1814. This was done by a change of arrangement and smaller weights, the pendulum being brought forward and greatly shortened, and the weights carried and run on each side".

I have one of Eli Terry's wooden clocks. It was made at Plymouth, in Connecticut. It belonged to my father and mother when they were married. It struck the hour of my birth; and, as things now stand, it will strike the hour of my death. It is in excellent running order and an excellent time keeper.

The "Circle" writer's reason for a "greatly shortened pendulum" in these Terry clocks is not clear; in fact, he gives no reason. Clocks were made "long" in the first place, because a pendulum three feet and six inches in length would beat, otherwise swing, in exactly one second, and hence was used to measure hours. Subsequently men learned how to shorten the pendulum by changing the diameter of the wheels.

The "Circle" writer makes no mention of the Squire Millard tall clocks. They were made in Warwick, R. I., in the 18th century. We have one, Squire Millard, the maker, was the great-great-great uncle of my children.

Dogs are an abominable nuisance in cities. This morning on one corner were seven; half wild. In Exeter, in this State, according to the *Journal*, a family was fiercely bitten by their own animal. The keeping of these useless and dangerous beasts has rendered almost valueless half the lands of the State. Immense flocks of sheep could be raised in Rhode Island but for the dogs kept, and which should be stopped at once.

The vacuum sweeping machine is a common nuisance; first, by the noise which it makes, and second, by the nasty odour of its heating apparatus. In cities many people are afflicted by nervous troubles; and these machines, working for hours close by, shock the nerves of people fairly well; in a case of which I know, the person did not recover from shock for twenty-four hours. These machines are neither more nor less than carpet dust suckers, and no machine can suck dust through a carpet.

The Drug Trust has been annihilated by the government in the United States courts; here is the story:

"The defendants, 92 in number, who are the members, officers, directors, agents and attorneys of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Wholesale Druggists' Association, Tri-Partite Proprietors, Black List Manufacturers, Direct Contract Proprietors, Wholesale Contract Proprietors and Charles C. Bombaugh, are perpetually enjoined from combining and conspiring to restrain trade in drugs, fix prices by agreement, blacklist retailers who cut prices or to refuse to sell to any retailer on equal terms. All publication of blacklists is forbidden and all contracts and agreements covered by the charges are declared void."

Here in Providence the coal dealers, eight or ten of whom have been indicted by a Grand Jury of the State courts, cannot even be brought to trial. Their defence so far has consisted in preventing any judicial inquiry into their criminal combination. Have the people a legal remedy; or must the people fall back on the higher law, so much denounced when occurred the Dred Scott case in 1856?

THE

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS EARNINGS NEARLY, $900,000

Women should be familiar with business methods.
A bank account will teach them many things they should know.
We have built and furnished a room for their exclusive use.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Check.

President—AUGUSTUS R. PEIRCE. Cashier—GEORGE G. WOOD.

63 WESTMINSTER STREET,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

The editor of the *News-Democrat* tells us that "typhus fever was in years gone by a terrible scourge of the people of England; today it has been eliminated almost entirely". He also tells us that "typhoid fever which formerly ravaged Germany has almost disappeared". He also tells us that "there were but 26 cases of smallpox in Germany during the year 1906". And he attributes this *to compulsory vaccination.* Will the learned gentleman please give us his opinion whether the extermination of typhus and typhoid, which he admits, was also the result of compulsory vaccination? If it was not the cause in England and in Germany, then he cannot claim it as the cause in the case of smallpox. Vaccination causes erysipelas, syphilis, lock jaw and any number of skin diseases which are incurable. To vaccinate men, should be manslaughter. Vaccination does not prevent disease; it causes disease. There will never more be compulsory vaccination. Men will not be forced to submit to another man, and with money besides, pay this other man for taking poison matter from a sore on a bull's tail and thrusting it into one of our arms gashed. Doctors today know that they can produce syphilis and erysipelas in children by injecting matter from a human sore; and that by using animal matter, lock jaw can be produced; and yet these doctors are asking laws to make men submit to such an utter abomination, at their hands.

The whole practice of blood letting by doctors has ceased. So with consumption, their whole practices have been shown to have been worse than useless. So, too, with fevers, nourishment and drink are now given to any amount; in my own time both were denied to my father. There are honest physicians, and there are others. If you wish to learn of the diseases which have been checked or extinguished within a century without vaccination, don't go to the *News-Democrat,* but go to Alfred Russell Wallace's *Wonderful Century,* 1898, pp. 212-314, and also see the Diagrams at the close of the book. Dodd, Mead & Co. publish this great book.

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THE JEWISH LAWSUITS AGAINST NEWPORT HAVE CAME TO AN END.

There have been pending for several years lawsuits by New York Jews against Newport, in which the Jew cemetery and the Synagogue were involved. One of these suits was lost here in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Arthur L. Brown, in January, 1903. The newspapers of May 5th, 1907, contain the following: "The New York Hebrews, headed by Louis Napoleon Levy and the Rev. H. P. Mendes, threatened to sue Newport to recover losses which had fallen upon the Touro funds; the plan has been abandoned". The writer in BOOK NOTES, Vol. 22 (1905), set forth the history of the Jews in Newport, especially in matters concerning the titles of lands on which the cemetery and the Synagogue stand. The fraud in the pretended Deed of 1677 has been clearly shown. I will reproduce the note:

The date, February 28th, 1677, is ambiguous. It may mean 1677 and it may mean 1678.

It has two mets of Grantees. The first was "to Mordicay Campannall & Moses Packeckoe, Jews, and to their Nation, Society, Friends"; the second was "I have for myself, my heirs and assigns sold unto ye said Jews, their heirs and assigns, or successors", etc.

A Deed could not run to *"their nation, Society"*, nor to *"Friends"*. The *Friends* were then in political control of the colony. The name Mordicai Campannall is the *same used by Nathan H. Gould in the fabricated* account of Freemasonry degrees worked by imaginary Jews in 165—or in 165—. Gould found the name Campannall in Colonial Records (v. 3, 243). One Abraham Campannall asked for a license to keep a tippling shop. It was granted in 1688. But where he dwelt or was given permission to keep it is not in the Record. In the fabrication of the memorandum of the working of Masonic degrees the name Campannall was used, but *Mordecai* was prefixed. *Mordecai* also plays the part of a grantee in the pretended copy of a Deed alleged to have been given in 1677. There is no such original Deed

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in existence, nor is there any record in existence of 1678. Nor was the alleged copy of 1767, which Gould had recorded in 1872, ever seen by any man save him who recorded it in 1872, nor was it ever known to have been in any other man's possession save only Nathan H. Gould. The Deed read "butting southwest upon a highway that *leads down from ye stone mill*". The stone mill and the cemetery are upon the same level or elevation, hence the cemetery could not be upon a highway *leading down*. The use of the name "Stone Mill" is extremely suspicious. If the ambiguous date of the Deed, Feb. 28, 1677, is genuine, it is doubtful whether the stone mill was in existence. But in 1838 the name "Stone Mill" was in active discussion. In 1677 the name "Stone Mill" was absolutely unknown. The next question turns upon the time when the alleged cemetery became a cemetery, and why land alleged to be bought for a cemetery in 1677 was kept idle for nearly a century.

In 1885 the Rev. A. P. Mendes, minister of the Synagogue in Newport, gave an address before the Newport Historical Society. This clergyman makes the usual statements about Book 3, page 11, of Land Evidence, and prints extracts, but he neither prints nor mentions the fundamental title under which the Deed provides that the Jews must hold. This Jew minister states that "*there is no trace of an interment on this ground between the years 1677 and 1761*" (Newport Hist. Mag. 6, 84). He also states that "in consequence of the removal of the congregation's members to other cities this burial ground was suffered to fall into neglect and decay. For years it remained surrounded by an imperfect fence through the breaches of which stray animals found admittance and augmented the ravages which time and neglect had already wrought" (Newport Hist. Mag. 6, 83). This learned Rabbi states that Jews had dwelt in Newport since 1658, and that down to 1761 not one Jew had been buried in this cemetery. He continues: "We must accept its diminutive proportions (and of course the scarcity of graves) as a recognition of the salubrity of New-

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port" (Newport Hist. Mag. 6. 83).

These facts will always have a direct bearing upon any Jewish claims ever brought against those lands.

The birthplace of Roger Williams has always been a matter of question. Mr. Knowles wrote the first memoir in 1834. He says: "Traditions state that Mr. Williams was born in Wales" (page 23). Prof. Gammell came next: "According to traditions which have been preserved concerning him, he was born in Wales" (Life of Williams, 6). Next came Prof. Elton: "Roger Williams was born in an obscure country parish amid the mountains of Wales" (Life of Williams, p. 6). Lastly comes Straus: "On such authority (Tradition) it is stated that Williams was born in Wales". There are many others, but everybody has followed these writers. Last Sunday's *Morning Tribune*, in its *Corner in Ancestors*, by Eleanor Lexington, gives the Williams arms, with a few brief notes concerning the family:

Williams

There is no mention of Roger Williams; but there are given the following notes:

The coat-of-arms reproduced is sable, a lion rampant argent, armed and languid gules. The lion is one of the most valued of heraldic charges.

Crest, a fighting cock—symbol of watchfulness.

Motto—Y Fyno Dwy Y Fydd—What God Willeth Will Be.

The side motto is Cognosce Occasionem—Watch Your Opportunity.

This is the arms of the Williams of Wales and Norfolk, England, and was borne by the Pilgrim Robert Williams of Roxbury.

Heraldic charges borne by different branches of the family are the stag, fox, greyhound, wolf, boar, horse, eagle, dragon and griffin.

Traveling through Wales, the coat-of-arms, which is herewith reproduced, is found blazoned in old records: "He beareth sable—a lion rampant—argent—armed—and languid gules;" this meets you at every turn, cut in stone monuments; engraved upon mural tablets, in churches and upon brass plates on pew doors.

In the sixth volume of the fourth series of the Massachusetts Historical Collections, there are published the Letters which Roger Williams wrote to Gov. John Winthrop of the Massachusetts. Some of these letters had seals, and among those having seals was one by Roger Williams. I have had engraved a wood cut, some fifteen years ago, of this seal of Roger Williams. It is the lion rampant. It seems almost conclusive of the Welsh origin of Roger Williams, wherever he was born.

This is the seal and arms of

Roger Williams.

What is the use of street gutters? In our innocent ignorance we had supposed they were constructed to carry the surplus surface water and neces-

sarily the accompanying filth into the sewers, and thus save contamination and disease. But here on Ring street an Armenian "Imperial Wood Sawyer" by the basket, packs the gutters with logs in order to draw his wagon over them; this stops the water and the filth. Just above him is an Italian vegetable vendor doing the same thing, and the police will do—nothing. The police are supposed to be appointed not in the interest of a man, but of all people; and the police are useless when they do not enforce the law. The law in this case is imperative. I ask the police to have these gutters cleaned and kept open.

The New York Life Insurance Companies ought all to be destroyed. They are McCurdy Breeders from the start. Let them come to an end.

The utter destruction of the American Protective Tariff at this moment confronts the American people. The Germans are in arms against it; the French are in arms against; and England, with all her colonies, are against it. It will be but a short time when all American goods or products will be shut out from all these lands, if we only stand enough pat.

Never in the history of the world has there been such a development of robbery, destruction of life, and wickedness of every species as under this "Protective Tariff."

Men who sell the present Tariff "Tin" ware, for tin ware, are liars and swindlers—everyone of them ought to be sent to State prison. What are laws made for?

Of course there is money in compulsory vaccination for doctors; and money is what they are chiefly in the business for. Doctors are not in business for charity's sake, but the victims lose not only money, but health, and even life itself. A man who will tell you that matter from a sore on a bull's tail will keep you from sickness, ought to be confined in an insame asylum, and in case he practiced his scheme upon you, sent to the State prison. It is a matter wholly outside the realm of reason, or of argument.

What kind of health can you generate by thursting matter from a sore on a tuberculosis cow into my flesh? Nevertheless, listen to the present medical howling upon the danger of tuberculosis.

THREE TIMES AS MUCH TIMBER USED EACH YEAR AS THE FOREST GROWS.

Every person in the United States is using over six times as much wood as he would use if he were in Europe. The country as a whole consumes every year between three and four times more wood than all of the forests of the United States grow in the meantime. The average acre of forest lays up a store of only ten cubic feet annually, whereas it ought to be laying up at least thirty cubic feet in order to furnish the products taken out of it. Since 1880 more than 700,000,000,000 feet of timber have been cut for lumber alone, including 80,000,000,000 feet of coniferous timber in excess of the total coniferous stumpage estimate of the census of 1880.

These are some of the remarkable statements made in Circular 97 of the Forest Service, which deals with the timber supply of the United States and reviews the stumpage estimates made by all the important authorities. A study of the circular must lead directly to the conclusion that the rate at which forest products in the United States have been and are being consumed is far too lavish, and that only one result can follow unless steps are promptly taken to prevent waste in use and to increase the growth rate of every acre of forest in the United States. This result is a timber famine.

MAY 20 1907

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The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907. Vol 24. No. 11.

The other day I was running over the leaves of a pretty book when I ran up against this: "The small backyard of a city may prove a most delightful wilderness". It matters little how delightful a wilderness your backyard may be. When June comes, the desire of everybody is intense to get out of it and into a real wilderness. Yes, our backyard is a delightful wilderness. In it on the 25th of last March the rare and beautiful Daphne was covered with pink blooms, getting ready for the red berries which August will bring to us. A week later, with a hatchet, I made war upon a clump of ice, and there I saw the curious buds of the *Hepatica* just ready to unfold its lovely blossoms. Hepatica, too, the blue-eyed, the laughing, may glance at us from some sequestered nook; it is the happiest of all our flowers, smiling always: the fairest of all our May flowers. That is the way in which Whit Bailey, the most learned of Rhode Island botanists, writes about the *Hepatica.*

A week later came our bloodroot, with its beautiful white flowers and leaves of such wonderful beauty: no wonder when one is cut blood will flow. No, we are not suffering for a wilderness; we have one already; but we want something else. Perhaps it is the songs of the wild birds as they sit singing among the waving leaves of the forest trees; or it may be the delightful quiet so restful to our weary nerves; and yet it engenders thought; we love to stand by the babbling brook and remember Tennyson; or to sit upon a hilltop and survey the broad landscape until it becomes absorbed in the distant horizon. But go which way we will, somehow we always get back to the wild flowers; for go which way we will, they always surround us. However much we love the country, we know nothing of botany, and that is why we want Whit Bailey's books along with us. There are two of these works; the name of one is, "Among Rhode Island Wild Flowers"; the name of the other is, "New England Wild Flowers and Their Seasons". With these two books in your pocket, you can botanically cover Rhode Island. Upwards of six hundred species are described. These descriptions are popular and fitted to children and to people not trained in botany; nevertheless they are scientifically accurate. But the charming thing about these books is the style in which they are written; it is a "between us" sort of style; when you read it, it seems as if written directly for you, and so it is with me.

Here's a little specimen: "The real spring performance begins with us in April. A green carpet of grass is spread upon the stage and secured by the golden tacks of dandelions. The March marigolds kindle their glowing footlights—and, hark! the antiphonal chorus from the swamp, where the hylas are loudly rejoicing. The gutteral note of a bullfrog affords a fitting bass to the high treble of his kindred. Can those uncurl-

ing fern-fronds be indeed as they are called the 'fiddle heads' of this merry orchestra? How pleasant is the overture to the coming concert of the birds, of whom now some solitary prima donna flings forth her glorious melody". There is no pretence; nevertheless it overflows with the love of nature. These little books are published by the Preston & Rounds Company, and never ought a Rhode Islander to take rests in the country without them in his pocket. There are several engravings, not the least interesting of which, to me, is a portrait of Professor Bailey, page 91, of the "Rhode Island Wild Flowers".

In May, 1775, following the battles of Lexington and Concord, the General Assembly raised a regiment to assist in the defense of Boston. It called this regiment the "Army of Observation", and every man enlisting was obliged to take this extraordinary oath: "I, the subscriber, hereby solemnly engage and enlist myself as *a soldier in His Majesty's service*, and in the pay of the Colony of Rhode Island, for the preservation of the liberties of America, from the day of my enlistment to the last day of December next, unless the service admits of a discharge sooner, which shall be at the discretion of the General Assembly; and I hereby promise to submit myself to all the orders and regulations of the army, and faithfully to observe and obey all such orders as I shall receive from time to time from my officers". (R. I. Col. Rec., v. 7, p. 319.)

Such a form on its face seems extraordinary, and it certainly is a curiosity. When the proposition came before the General Assembly, the question was at once presented that Rhode Island was a British colony and owed allegiance to the King of Great Britain; and in case troops were raised to fight his majesty's troops, it would be treason and rebellion. For that reason the troops were called an army of observation and men enlisted *in His Majesty's service*. Mr. Cowell, who first pointed out this curious condition, tells us how it operated: "This form of enlistment carried loyalty on its face at least, and it dissipated all the fears of the timid about enlisting" (Cowell's Spirit of '76 (1850),

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p. 14). How effective such an enlistment would have been in preventing a trial for treason in a case of a soldier captured fighting, seems difficult of serious consideration. But there it stands in Rhode Island history.

The Governor of Rhode Island has appointed a commission to *obtain* the remains of Roger Williams. That box of gravel in the burial vault at the North Burial Ground, put there by Stephen Randal, is today in the legal possession of the trustees under the will of Stephen Randal. How can this commission take this gravel from the possession of these trustees? But the final question will be, what will they get when they get it? It had no more connection with Roger Williams than a pint of soot from my chimney has with Thomas Crammer, who was burned at the stake under orders of the Pope of Rome.

The weekly death rate, in Providence, from poison gas sent into everybody's house by the Providence Gas Co. in order to get larger dividends is increasing. The gas company probably does not mix this poison with the gas we use, with intent to kill, but it kills just the same.

The black soot sent forth by every manufacturer in Olneyville so covers the habitations that hills beyond are often obscured from sight. A law-abiding corporation is, or I should think would be, unrecognizable in this country. It, or they, will come to an end presently.

How much safer is it for the people of New England to have all the railroad highway in New England owned by the New York and New Haven Company than it would be to have Government Ownership?

Ought it to be possible for one individual to control the drinking water of a town, or city, making every person in the town, give him money in advance for every drink of water that person must have? Water is a necessity of life, not manufactured by anybody. Why permit any man to control its use in order to get possession of money?

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THE DATE OF BANISHMENT OF ROGER WILLIAMS AS STATED BY WRITERS OF HISTORY—A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

Winthrop, John—Hist. New England, written about 1650, ed. 1853, v. 1, p. 204, gives the general date October, 1635.

Hubbard, William—Hist. New England, written about 1682, ed. 1815, p. 202, says "in the year 1634".

Neal, Daniel—Hist. New England, 1740, v. 1, p. 142, gives the year 1634.

Mather, Cotton—Magnalia Christi Amer, 1702, Bk. vii, cp. 2, p. 8, "The court about a year before they proceeded unto the banishment of this incendiary". No year, no month.

Douglass, William—Historical Summary, 1755, v. 2, p. 77, "in other respects a good man, 1635, he was excommunicated and banished".

Hopkins, Stephen—Planting of Providence, 1762, gives neither year, nor month.

Morton, Nathaniel—New England's Memorial, written about 1668, second edition, 1721, p. 110, under the year 1634 says: "After all other means used in vain they passed a sentence of banishment.

Callendar, John—Hist. Discourse on Rhode Island, 1739, ed. of 1838, p. 72. "He was at length banished" No date.

Hutchinson, T.—Hist. Massachusetts, written about 1760, ed. of 1795, v. 1, p. 41, gives the year 1634, but no month.

Backus, Isaac—Hist. New England, 1777, v. 1, p. 69. Follows Winthrop.

Chalmers, George—Political Annals, 1780, p. 269, gives the year 1634.

Morse, Jedediah—Hist. New England, 1793, p. 86, gives no date.

Adams, Hannah—Hist. New England, 1799, p. 55, gives the year 1636.

Howland, John—R. I. Literary Repository, 1815, p. 641, gives no date, but says Williams came here "on leaving Plymouth, which was in 1634".

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Mass. Col. Records—Knowles in a note, page 73, Mem. R. W., says these *Records* give date Nov. 3, 1635. Palfrey Hist. N. E. in a note, v. 1, p. 412, quotes these *Records* as printed by the State, Sept. 3, 1635. Diman says, Narr. Club 2, 240, there is no support whatever for the date Nov. 3, 1635.

Baylies, Francis—Hist. Plymouth, 1830, v. 1, p. 221. Under the year 1636 says "in the latter part of the year preceding".

Holmes, A.—Annals of America, 1828, v. 1, p. 278, gives the year 1634; no month.

Benedict, David—Hist. of the Baptists, 1813, v. 1, p. 454, "They passed against him the cruel sentence of banishment October, 1635".

Stone, Thomas T.—R. W., the Prophetic Legislator, a paper before the R. I. Hist. Soc., 1871, says, "his removal by order of the General Court in January, 1636".

Merriman, T. M.—The Pilgrims, Puritans and R. W. Vindicated, 1892, p. 104. "The rising sun proclaimed the morning of Friday, Oct. 19, 1635".

Shurtleff, N. B.—Editor, Mass. Col. Records, 1853, v. 1, p. 161. Sept. 3, 1635.

Thomas, J.—Lippincott's Biog. Dicty., 1870. Banished in 1635.

Appleton's—Dictionary of American Biography. Gives no date.

Mudge, L. A.—Foot Prints of Roger Williams, 1871, p. 71. "The Court in October carried matters with a high hand * * sentenced him to banishment". No year, nor day.

Bancroft, G.—Hist. United States. Gives no date.

Dexter, H. M.—As to Roger Williams, his Banishment, 1876, p. 58, follows Diman, but thinks Winthrop's note in his History, "so the next morning", should carry the day of banishment to October 9-19, 1635.

Greene, G. W.—Short Hist. Rhode Island, 1877, p. 6. "In 1635 he was banished".

Straus, Oscar—Life of Roger Williams, 1895. Gives neither date, nor year, but he says, page 55, "The Court convenes, this being October, 1635", and he quotes from Durfee's Discourse, 250th Anniversary of the Planting of Providence.

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

Durfee, Thomas—Discourse of the 250th Anniversary of the Planting of Providence, 1886, says, p. 11, "On the morrow, Friday, October 9, 1635, still persisting in his glorious contumacy he is sentenced".

Guild, R. A.—R. I. Biographical Cyclo. Accepts Diman's date, Oct. 8, 1635.

Guild, R. A.—Introd. Narr. Club, v. 1. p 26, 1866. Gives October, 1635.

Andrews, E. B.—Hist. U. S., 1895, v. 1, p. 43. Sept. 2, 1635.

Blake, J. L.—Historical Reader, 1824, p. 252. "In October, 1635, they passed sentence".

Knowles, J. D.—Memoirs Roger Williams, 1834, p. 72. Follows Winthrop; also cites Mass. Col. Rec., Nov. 3, 1635.

Bliss, Leonard, Jr.—Hist. Rehoboth, 1836, p. 16. Gives date October, 1635, but in a foot note gives the Mass. Col. Rec., Nov. 3, 1635.

Staples, W. R.—Annals of Providence, 1843, p. 15, says "on the 3rd day of November, no year".

Graham, James—Colonial Hist. U. S., 1848, v. 1, p. 168. Gives year 1634, no month.

Gammell, W.—Life of Roger Williams, 1846, p. 52. Gives Nov. 3, 1635.

Underhill, E. B.—Introduction to Bloudy Tenant, London, 1848. Gives Nov. 3, 1635.

Elton, Romeo—Life of Roger Williams, 1852, p. 29. Gives Nov. 3, 1635.

Felt, J. B.—Ecc'l. Hist. New England, 1855, v. 1, p. 231. Says in October, 1635.

Oliver, Peter—Puritan Commonwealth, 1856. Gives the year 1635, no month.

Bartlett, J. R.—Note in R. I. Col. Rec., 1856, v. 1, p. 13. Gives Sept. 3, 1635.

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

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History of Scituate.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $9.00

J. F. Cooper's Novels.

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History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass. 8vo. bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $7.00

Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics.

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Life of Ticknor.

Life and Letters of George Ticknor. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, by George S. Hilliard. Boston, 1876. $2.50

Allen, William—Amer. Biog. Dict., 1857. Banishment in 1635.

Palfrey, J. G.—Hist. New Eng., 1858, v. 1, p. 412. Sept. 3, 1635.

Arnold, S. G.—Hist. Rhode Island, 1859, v. 1, p. 37. Nov. 3, 1635.

Drake, F. S.—Dict. Amer. Biog., 1872. Says late in 1635.

Weston, David—Introd. to Backus' Hist. N. Eng., 1871, v. 1, p. 44, says, "Proof enough not banished till above a year after August 2nd, 1634". Same author says, vol. 2, p. 489, "They passed a sentence of banishment in October, 1635".

Diman, J. L.—Note, Narr. Club, v. 2, p. 18, 1867. Sept. 3, 1635, and at page 51, same book, this date is repeated but observing the differences Diman made an original research, the first which appears to have ever been made, the result of which he gives at the end of this same volume, p. 238. Diman corrects himself and fixes the date October 8, 1635.

SUMMARY.

"October, 1635"—11; "year 1635"—7; neither month, nor year—8; "year 1636"—1; "November 3", 1635—6; "September 3", 1635—5; "latter part of 1635"—1; "3rd November, no year"—1; "year 1635"—6; "8th October, 1635" 2; "January, 1636"—1; "19th October"—1; "9th October, 1635"—2; "September 2, 1635"—1; "October 9-19"—1.

Thomas Durfee, then Chief Justice of this State, in his Discourse on the 250th Anniversary of the Planting of the State, 1886, Prof. Diman being then dead, adopted the opinion of the Rev. H. M. Dexter, 9-19 October, 1635. But Prof. Diman's opinion will stand, while Dexter's opinion cannot be established, even when adopted by Judge Durfee. Should any one wish to compare the reasoning of Mr. Diman with the opposition of Mr. Dexter, for the first see Narr. Club 2, 238 (1867); for the second, see As to Roger Williams, His Banishment, p. 58 (1876).

Sabin's American Bibliopolist.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist, a Literary Register of Old and New Books; and a Repository of Notes and Queries covering the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. It contains the "Tales and Jests of Hugh Peters", by Mr. Joseph Sabin; and his "Dictionary of Terms" used in a Bibliographical way. These are now very rare works. Joseph Sabin was a bookseller in New York during those years; he was of English birth. His knowledge of English books and of rare books generally excelled that of any bookseller with whom I ever came in contact. He was once in a book store in Oxford, England. Born 1821; died 1861. For these five volumes, newly and neatly bound, uncut, $15.00

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Meade (Bishop). Second Pamphlet.
Frapier, Paul. Narrative of Facts.
Laicus. The Trial Tried.
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Hopkins, on the Restoration to the Episcopal Office.
Onderdonk's Reply to Meade.
Onderdonk's Causes of Unbelief.
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LITTLE COMPTON—BURCHARD'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

The two hundredth anniversary of the United Congregational Church at Little Compton came on the 30th November, 1904. In order to escape inclement weather, and doubtless to accommodate the summer inhabitants of the town, this anniversary was held on the 7th September of the same year. The proceedings were published two years later, in 1906. These proceedings make a handsome octavo pamphlet of 120 pages and thirteen illustrations. There are in it several addresses, the chiefest of which are a Historical Sketch of the Church by the pastor, the Rev. W. R. Buxton, and a Historical Account of the Town by Roswell R. Burchard. The town was planted upon Indian lands, then (1661) called Saconett (Plym. Col. Rec. 5, p. 216). In 1682 Saconet was *"constituted"* a town by the Plymouth Colony Court. This word "constituted" in this connection was used because Plymouth Colony under its patent of 1629 had no power to incorporate; it being itself a corporation created by another corporation, which latter body had no power to incorporate or to give power to incorporate. This I have clearly set forth in a former paper (BOOK NOTES, v. 23. pp. 129, 130). The lands on which Plymouth Colony "constituted" the town of Little Compton were Rhode Island lands when she did the "constituting", and over which Plymouth nor the Massachusetts had not the slightest power of legal jurisdiction. Mr. Burchard's effort is named "Historical". In such work fundamental questions ought to be the first and the fairest considered. The purchases from the Indians by individuals could never change this jurisdiction. These individuals could not put the Seaconet lands under Plymouth, but the lands made the individuals citizens of Rhode Island from the first moment of their going there. But Mr. Burchard says (page 63): "You are aware that we were not a part of Roger Williams's colony—not a part of Rhode Island, at all, but of Massachusetts; and all our early government was from Plymouth". Plymouth Colony was first in New England; it was established here by an English Plymouth Colony, created by King James the First. Massachusetts was an attempted creation by this New England "Plymouth" Colony; but Charles the First would not allow that incorporation; he destroyed it and created another. About 1692 the Massachusetts induced the English King to destroy the Plymouth Colony in New England and place her lands under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Plymouth claimed all the lands on the eastern side of Narragansett Bay. But she never secured permanent jurisdiction over them, because they had been given to or formed a part of Rhode Island by Charles the Second in his charter of 1663. They were Rhode Island lands before Little Compton was ever thought of beginning an existence. After the Massachusetts absorption of

the Plymouth lands, that Colony carried on the claims for Little Compton, Tiverton, Warren, Bristol, Barrington, etc. But Massachusetts never obtained possession and they were turned over to Rhode Island after a contest of more than eighty years by the King of England in 1746.

Mr. Burchard writes this extraordinary paragraph (page 65): "Although title at English law was complete by the grant of Plymouth Colony, there were still the moral rights of the Indians to be considered". How Plymouth could grant a *complete English law title* of lands, which lands the King in council decreed that Plymouth never possessed (this in 1742 and 1746), is too much of a Massachusetts conundrum for the present writer.

Mr. Burchard continues: "The first tract which was purchased from these Indians was in the fall of 1673". The Rhode Island charter had then covered these lands ten years. Mr. Burchard continues: "Only forty years before this occurrence Roger Williams was compelled to burn a paper in which he advocated the *'doctrine'* that no *'English grant'*, though from the King himself, would be valid unless the natives had been fully recompensed" (p. 66). On the preceding page Mr. Burchard says, concerning the Seconet purchase: "There were *'moral'* rights of the Indians to be considered". When Spain ceded the lands of the Philippine Islands to the United States, was it the "moral" rights of the Roman Catholic priests in those lands which were to be considered? But Mr. Burchard's effort is not a History. He himself tells us that he "has not attempted a historical sketch of the town". It is more in the nature of a little collection of stories generated in the town talk of the people living there. I will give an illustration or two:

"In April of the same year (1776) he (Col. William Richmond) planted a battery on Brenton's Point, and from this place of vantage he drove off the British ship *Glasgow* and the transport *Snow*, which were headed for Newport". This affair took place on the 6th April; it was an engagement at sea between the fleet under Esek Hopkins and the *Glasgow* frigate and her tender (Cooper's Naval Hist., Paris, 1839, v. 1,

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p. 52); also (Field's *Esek Hopkins*, p. 120); also (Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 371). The name of the "transport" *Snow* is not given by any of these writers. The word *Snow* was probably the class to which the transport or rather the tender belonged. A snow was a two masted vessel; the forward mast being square rigged, like a brig, and the back mast rigged with a broad sail like a schooner. The *Glasgow* was never engaged near Brenton's Point. Mr. Burchard relates another little story about Col. Richmond: "Once in high party times Richmond was at election told by the presiding officer that his vote could not be taken out of the ballot box because he had not registered his name. The Colonel, well known from boyhood to every man in the town, replied: 'If you touch my vote, I shall come down with this cane on your head'. The vote was cast. The officer attempted to take it from the ballot box, when the cane came down. A row ensued, in which an unexpected combatant appeared; it was Primus Collins, who had been honored with election to the *negro governorship* of Rhode Island, an *ancient custom* in that State" (Burchard's Historical Address, p. 88).

Such stories have been told concerning the wild orgies carried on by the half-breed Indians dwelling at Charlestown, R. I., when they went every summer to Beach Pond, on the western end of Exeter, R. I., but this was not an *ancient custom*. It dates back perhaps as far as 1840-1850. No such "*ancient*" custom, I think, ever existed in "that" State.

Mr. Burchard says: "Mr. John Austin Stevens says: 'No Rhode Island troops were in the battle of Bunker Hill'; he continues: "This may be true as to Rhode Island commands; but it is quite certain that some Rhode Island individuals, such as our own Jonathan Brownell and his son Sylvester, were among the heroes of that famous event. The Brownells went to the war with the Massachusetts soldiers, and Sylvester's commissions as captain and major, signed by Samuel Adams and John Hancock, respectively, hang in the parlor of the old Brownell homestead. In this home he (Sylvester) died in 1840 at the grand old age of 82 years" (page 89). An il-

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lustration of the commission of Sylvester Brownell as major is given. It is signed by Samuel Adams; but it is dated 20th May 1794, and was of course in the militia of some town. But how could a Massachusetts Governor give such a commission to a man in a Little Compton militia company in 1794? The following bit of genealogical history will illustrate the story: Sylvester Brownell was born in Westport, Mass., 3d march, 1756. Died at Little Compton in 1840. Married, Mercy Church. They had eleven children; all were born at Westport between the years 1781-1800 (Arnold's Vital Records, Little Compton, p. 91). Neither Jonathan Brownell nor his son Sylvester were Rhode Island individuals during the War of the Revolution. But there was a Rhode Island Jonathan Brownell, captain of that portion of the Army of Observation which Rhode Island sent to fight at Bunker Hill, but which reached the field too late (Cowell's Spirit of '76, p. 17); also (R. I. Col. Rec. 7, p. 323).

Mr. Burchard is Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives; he dwells in Boston. General Brayton needed a Speaker and was obliged to go to Boston to find one. It is an excellent illustration of the disintegration of intellectual strength from merely animal appetites which has come upon Rhode Island men. It is pitiful that not a man existed in Rhode Island competent for the position of Speaker. Mr. Burchard's residence is, or was, at 45 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass. His political qualities are quite beyond my comprehension But the use of the words "History" or "Historical" in connection with such work, while proper enough possibly in Massachusetts, is not yet in use here in Rhode Island.

Seven persons have been bitten by dogs here within a week; how long is this senseless danger to be permitted?

What right has the City Council to give certain individuals the public lands for use in their private business?

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LETTER OF DR. SOLOMON DROWNE TO MISS SALLY DROWNE OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

General Hospital,
Popasquash, August 16, 1778.

Dear Sister,

We arrived here yester-afternoon from Tiverton, and have established the Genl. Hospital on this neck,—much contrary to my Inclination. Tho' this vassal Seat is truly pleasant, were there not two or three hundred sick to be accommodated at it, and attended by us. The violent storm has made business for us.—I said 'twas contrary to my inclination, because I was in full hopes and expectation 'twould have been fixed on Rhode Island.

I was on Rhode Island three or four Days, in the time of ye storm;—the wind furious — overturned Markees, Tents, &c.—the unhoused soldiery, exposed to the chilling N.E. blasts, and rain, have been seized with Dysenteries, &c.

I saw Billy[1] day before yesterday on the Island. He was hearty; we were both so fortunate as to have a House & Bed during ye inclement weather.

I should have been particular in recounting our unopposed landing, &c., had I not seen the Providence Paper of yesterday. The boat by which I send this is just going. Doctr. Chace will call at our house, by whom you can send my Breeches. * * * I have not time to write to anybody else at present. If you have an opportunity to write to Boston, let Betsy[2] know how we are. Tommy[3] was well day before yesterday.

Your affectionate Brother,
Solomon Drowne.

To Miss Sally Drowne, Providence,—

---

[1]Capt. Wm. Drowne.

[2]Mrs. Elizabeth Drowne.

[3]Major Thomas Russell.

The only excuse for the constitution, or the existence of judicial courts and judges, was that individual men might find protection in their rights and property. A member of the Bar means too often a Bar to Justice. There must be, and the people will enforce it, a reformation in this work.

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

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LETTER OF SURGEON SOLOMON DROWNE TO DR. BARNABAS BINNEY.

Providence, September 26, 1778.

My Dear Binney,

Your friendly letter came to hand yesterday, which was the first and only one I have received from you since we parted. * * * I wrote you two or three, in the first of which mentioned my being appointed surgeon to a Regiment at Bristol which I was then about to join. * * * I concluded they must have miscarried. * * * I believe I mentioned in one of my letters, my quitting the service, when the term our Regiment was raised expired; almost ever since which H. Tillinghast and I have been partners in a shop of medicines; but this seems rather a dull, disagreeable business. I was a volunteer in the General Hospital on the late expedition, some account of which I suppose you wished me to transmit, when you desired me to write fully, &c. About the time your letter was dated, our troops retreated from Rhode Island; and as I have no doubt you have seen Genl' Sullivan's letter to the President of Congress, published at Philadelphia, I need not be particular as to the movements, battle, and since that letter was forwarded, it has been ascertained that the enemy's loss in the action, amounts to a thousand and twenty three killed, wounded & missing. Our killed, wounded and missing are 211, according to the return. Major Sherburns, of New Hampshire, lost his leg. Lieut. Lowell, of Jackson's Regt., killed. Lieut. Walker, of Boston, mortally wounded, and since dead. A day or two after the retreat, we came with the wounded to this town; the College is occupied for a hospital. Doct. Hutchenson amputated a thigh very high up, while on the Island. The operation was attended with the disagreeable circumstance of the Tourniquet's slipping off, however, 'twas well performed. Doct. Wilson, whom I doubt not you remember, a quondam pupil of old Bond's, took off a poor Hessian's leg in this town, but he did not many days survive the loss of it. I had part in an operation, trepaning, where there was a considerable depression of a piece of the cranium; and

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo. Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

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Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo. London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

History of Scituate.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $9.00

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Life of Ticknor.

Life and Letters of George Ticknor. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, by George S. Hilliard. Boston, 1876. $2.50

have the satisfaction of seeing the patient almost instantly relieved, who is since in a fair way. But why should I be thus minute to you, to whom such affairs are so familiar? I expected to have sent this, as did Abe Brown a letter he wrote you, by Doct. Hutchinson; but he went sooner than he expected. He was well esteemed here, as is Wilson, and the other Hospital Surgeons, and I will mention, that I have heard Wilson, in company, give such high enconiums of you, especially of your hospital character, as would almost wound your delicacy for me to repeat.

Political and military matters, this way, seem at present almost stagnant We are waiting, with incertitude, what is next to take place. There has been a report that Byron is going to take or destroy the French fleet at Boston, if he can. I believe the Brest fleet had the best of it in the engagement with Kepple's, and this according to his own account. The British flag is treated with almost every mark of slight in the port of Cadiez, while the 13 stripes of an American privateer receive every salutatory honor.

I congratulate with you on your repossession of Philadelphia, never more, I hope to be trodden by the unhallowed feet of those oppressors of mankind. Your losses when the city was taken, I am very sorry for, but you are happy to lean on the unfailing support of "all provident Heaven." * * * I believe you are tired of reading a long letter, which I wish I had time to concentrate. * * * Adieu.

Your affectionate friend,
Solomon Drowne.

James M. Varnum, a New York man, was killed "seated in a Limousine Tonneau," so the *Journal* informs me. He was vice president of the "Order of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island, a revivification by Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner of New York city.

Why not print the newspaper in English; and give us the numbers of the "Order" of the Cincinnati, here in Rhode Island?

Sabin's American Bibliopolist.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist, a Literary Register of Old and New Books; and a Repository of Notes and Queries covering the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. It contains the "Tales and Jests of Hugh Peters", by Mr. Joseph Sabin; and his "Dictionary of Terms" used in a Bibliographical way. These are now very rare works. Joseph Sabin was a bookseller in New York during those years; he was of English birth. His knowledge of English books and of rare books generally excelled that of any bookseller with whom I ever came in contact. He was once in a book store in Oxford, England. Born 1821; died 1861. For these five volumes, newly and neatly bound, uncut, $15.00

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The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

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BOOK NOTES

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SOME NOTES CONCERNING A HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN INDIANS BY THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

PART I.

The Bureau of American Ethnology is a part of the Smithonian Institution of Washington, D. C., organized in 1879. It has recently issued the first volume of a work entitled "Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico". The work when completed will be in two volumes. The first volume, being in Dictionary form, covers the alphabet A—M. The second volume will cover the remainder. The preface gives us a list of forty-six contributors, and a great many of the articles bear the initials of these contributors; but there is an immense number of articles without initials. Hitherto we have considered the American Indians as being confined to the United States. But in this book the tribes described reach from the heart of Mexico on the south to and including the Eskimo on the north, and from the Pacific, on the west, to all waters, on the east. Edward W. Hodge, the editor of the work, thus describes what it covers: "It has been the aim to give a brief description of every linguistic stock, confederacy, tribe, subtribe, or tribal division and settlement known to history, or even to tradition, as well as the origin and derivation of every name treated, whenever such is known, and to record under each every form of the name and every other appellation that could be learned". This is sufficiently clear, but this book is one of the most learned books on Indian history which I have ever seen, or which I believe now exists. For this reason, I wish to give our Rhode Island people a more explicit account of its scope, its methods and its matters.

On all general subjects, such, for instance, as Education, Governmental Policy, Family Connections, Hairdressing, English Influences, Medicine and Medicine Men, the word "Indian" in all its relations to things and individuals, elaborate articles are written, showing profound study of the subjects under consideration. Other similar articles are written which are beautifully illustrated. I will mention a few. Every article on Tools and Implements is filled with picture specimens. Mortuary (burial) customs has 12 beautiful illustrations; mounds and mound builders has 6 plates, but the subject is touched under 12 different heads, several of which have beautiful engravings; habitations has 15 illustrations; this subject, like mound builders, is touched in 12 different heads, many with plates. Under the word Mortars, these Indian corn grinders are described, with 14 plates. In 1878 a steatite ledge was uncovered on the Hartford turnpike, a couple of miles west from Providence, and some curious Indian relics were found there. One of these relics was an Indian mortar in process of construction. The Smithonian Institution sent here and had the work cut in good square form just as

the Indian left it. I regret that a note and a picture of this interesting relic is not among the things mentioned. When looking over the mound builders, don't fail to hunt up the word "Cahokia", for that is the Indian name of the greatest artificial earthwork known in the United States, and the picture is beautiful. Indian cradles is another clever subject, with four curious pictures of "cradles" for papooses. The most elaborate is that on missions; it has 36 columns. Mythology is treated in nine columns and filled with interest. The island *Atlantic* seems to be a little beyond the scope of the book; nevertheless it is given and declared mythological. An elaborate account of Indian dictionaries is given; but, as I think, strangely enough, the "Key into the Language of America, or an Help to the Language of the Natives", by Roger Williams, is omitted. There seems to be no end to the portraits of Indian sachems and their wives in Indian costume.

Under the word *menhaden* we find this: "The name is derived from the Narragansett dialect. Roger Williams calls *munnowhatteaug*, a fish like a herring; the word being plural and signifying, according to Trumbull, "they manure" (Natick Dict., 1903). Roger Williams did not say "a fish like a herring"; he said "a fish *somewhat* like a herring". Again, Trumbull does not define the word, in his Natick Dictionary, as meaning "they manure". In Trumbull's note to Williams' Key to the Indian Language (Narr. Club 1, p. 136.) he defines the word as meaning "fertilizers", and the word "munoquoteauog" as meaning "they manure", or enrich the earth. Trumbull continues: "Now (1866) corrupted to *menhaden*" (Notes to Williams' Indian Key, 136).

This statement rests upon Bradford's History of Plymouth and upon "Mourt's Relation. The Massachusetts Historical Society edition of Bradford's History, issued in 1856, was the first ever printed, although written more than two hundred years before that date. The book has an Index. In this Index will be found this entry: "Fish used for manure, 100, 105, 142". Upon but one of these pages is there any reference to fish used for manure, to wit, page 100. This is what Bradford says: "After-

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wards they (the Pilgrims) as many as were able, began to plant their (thar) corn"; the word there (their) here means "Indian corn"; "in which service Squanto stood them in great stead, showing them both ye manner, how to set it, and after, how to dress and tend it; also he told them excepte they gott fish, and set it in tese old grounds, it would come to nothing, and he showed them that in the middle of April they should have store enough come up the brook by which they had began to build, and taught them how to take it" (Bradford's Hist. Plym., 1856, p. 100).

I now come to "Mourt's Relation", a small book published in London without date, but the time of publication was 1622. The "Address to the Reader" is signed G. Mourt. There was no man then known by this name, but there was a man known by the name of George Morton, then much interested in the Plymouth Plantation. The contents of this volume were written by several men. There are half a dozen, more or less, of these papers. One of them was a letter, written on the 11th December, 1621, to a friend in London, signed E. W. It was written from Plymouth. From it I take this paragraph:

"We set, the last spring, some twenty acres of Indian corn according to the manner of the Indians. We manured our ground with Herrings, or rather Shadds, which we have in great abundance, and take with great ease at our doors. Our corn did prove well" (Mourt's Relation, Boston, 1865, p. 132).

Bradford's account was not written until about forty years after the publication of "Mourt's" Relation.

Edward Winslow was a man of education. When he wrote, "We (the Pilgrims) manured our ground with Herrings, *or rather* Shadds", is to be supposed that he did not know the difference between a herring and a shadd. Such an idea is ridiculous. Nevertheless, Henry M. Dexter, who edited this edition, adds this note: "The fish intended was beyond question the alewive" (p. 132). When Winslow wrote *Shadd,* did he mean alewives? Such work is sheer nonsense.

J. Hammond Trumbull, who is cited in this "menhaden" article as the authority behind it, was the editor of

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Roger Williams's Key to the Indian Language. The Narr. Club edition in a note (page 196) cites Dexter's note above given, and Mr. Dexter in his "Introduction", p. xv., thanks Trumbull for his "notes upon Indian names". Thus Trumbull is merely citing himself. Roger Williams is the greatest authority in these matters who has ever lived. In his "Indian Key" article on fish he wrote "Aumsuog & Munnawhatteaug", which he says means "A fish *somewhat* like a Herring". Is it fair here to say that Williams did not know a herring when he saw one? He expressly says these two names represent a fish to the Indians, which was *not a herring*. Now directly under this, Mr. Trumbull gives a note on the munnawhatteaug, in which he says, "The Indian name was also given *perhaps* to the herring" (Notes to Williams' Indian Key, p. 136, or 196).

Here Trumbull is in direct contradiction to Williams. Why define the word as meaning *"they manure?"* Did not a herring, or a shad, or an alewive "manure" equally well? There can be no denial, for Winslow has so stated it (Mourt's Relation, 132). Roger Williams has given us the best account of the cultivation of Indian corn in existence. He tells how to raise it, and what it is good for when raised; but he says nothing about munnawhatteaug "they" manure it (Williams's Indian Key, Narr. Club ed., p. 183). Williams's account is not a mere note, in passing; it describes a process.

(To be Continued.)

Nine importers of coal in the city of Providence and certain managers of these importers' business have been indicted by the grand jury, practically on a criminal conspiracy to increase the cost of coal to the people who have to buy it here in Providence either from these indicted men or from those to whom these importers sell it. However we may buy, these importers get the contents of our pocketbooks almost intact. There is no possible denial that the price of coal to consumers was raised near the close of January $1.25 per ton. This was done with the

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knowledge that the winter coal supply had been largely consumed, and an immense number of the inhabitants would from that time be forced buyers. As the Attorney General stated to the Court: "It is a common law crime to combine, or enter into an agreement to fix, or attempt to fix, the price of a prime necessity of life". It is a question for a petit jury. But the lawyers have for months worked raising technicalities why these cases should not be tried in the Superior Court, where we have juries; but should be taken out and away for petit juries over the heads of the Superior Court judges to the Supreme Court, where petit juries are unknown. The real question is, was the price of coal raised in Providence to consumers by any action not necessarily "shouting", as Mr. Lawyer Hayes says, but actually doing the thing? The lawyer continues: "This press is endeavoring to mold public opinion against these 'respectable' individuals. Now they are not to be held as criminals merely because when they are attacked they defend themselves by technicalities, which are their only means of protection". The petit jury is their only means of protection; it will never convict unless these "gentlemen" are guilty. And the longer the lawyer plays for delay, these juries will legally believe what as actual consumers they know to be true. The case is interesting not specially to the importers of coal, but to us consumers. The lawyer continues: "These reputable citizens are hounded as common criminals by portions of the public press, and this has been done in a manner which under the laws of Massachusetts would have been considered a matter of contempt". In my feeble condition, mentally, I had supposed that laws were made by the representatives of the people, solely to protect the people, poor as well as rich; and the only excuse for having judges and courts was to facilitate this action. But such is not the case, if the case is as Mr. Lawyer Hayes represents it. Does this lawyer have the cool audacity to tell us that we cannot discuss in print nor of course talk about such a crime, for it is nothing but a crime, but at the risk of commitment to prison? Robbed first of every cent, and then imprisoned. The

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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public will presently ask of what advantage to the community are such lawyers—men will ultimately act. If you wish to know how the common law touches these things, go look at cp. 284, General Laws of Rhode Island, and you will find how it touches.

The Government of the United States has just brought suits against nearly every railroad now engaged in carrying anthracite coal from the mines to the ports. These suits cover the ownership of these coal mines by the railroads, and combinations by these roads to extort money from consumers. These suits have got to be met by September. In the light of these two situations, the one hears of the indictment of all the importers, and the one just brought on by the United States Government, we are at this moment confronted here in Providence by a new combination raising the price to consumers on the 1st day of July. The dealers are at work scaring us into putting out now for next winter's supply. The one, and only remedy, is government possession of all coal mines. The ownership must be and will be in the people, and the people will pay for your mining stocks, just what they paid for a bill of sale of a negro slave in 1861-1864.

The "Honorable" Thomas W. Bicknell took from the Warren town clerk's office the earliest Manuscript Record Book in possession of the town. He secretly took this Book and presented it to another town, Barrington, where it now remains. It was a crime. Why has not Bicknell been punished? Ancient manuscripts are rare, often unique. This of Warren is not only rare, it is unique. Years ago the Town Council passed resolutions asking the restoration of the manuscript. Why is such work tolerated by the town of Warren or by the Town Council of Barrington? The situation is disgraceful. This "historical scholar" should be made to bring back this ancient Record, or pay the penalty. In either way the ancient manuscript could be returned to Sowams, now Warren, for that was the central point of Massasoit's power.

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

It contains 9 original engraved portraits, besides a picture of the "Witch House" at Newbury, Mass.; and of the Indian assault on a house at Medway, Mass.; a map of the original bounds of Natick, Mass., with the initials of the First Settlers there, and the Heraldic Arms of the Morse Family, a Copper Plate, Hand Coloured. Of infinite genealogical value to any Morse, with much intermarriage value.

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass. 8vo, bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50

For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

Life of Ticknor.

Life and Letters of George Ticknor. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, by George S. Hilliard. Boston, 1876. $2.50

History of Situate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston. 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $12.50

One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 300 families in it.

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Interested parties have been working the New York City Council to obtain an ordinance making the pasteurization of milk compulsory in that city. It took months to do so, but last week the measure was killed.

The Railroad "merger" Mellen relates: "I am meeting constantly a decreased efficiency with every increase in wages". He ought to have added and with every increase of wind-wealth an utter extinction of all morals and all honesty.

The late Chief Justice Staples near three-quarters of a century ago wrote this about Rhode Island: "At all times, in every colony, there were some men who were ready to sacrifice even their liberty to their own avarice" (Annals of Providence, p. 224). What now would he say when men with a thousand millions of dollars would bottle the air we breathe, were it possible, and sell it at a dollar and ten cents a breath?

The *Journal* of the 3d of June announces that DEATH TAKES A FRAMER OF RHODE ISLAND LAW—the last but one of the survivors of the Constitutional Convention of 1842, *which drafted* the instrument that is today the fundamental law of Rhode Island. William P. Sheffield was born on Block Island, in history the worst of all the Rhode Island lands. He was 23 years old when he was "elected" a member of this Convention. His "election" was declared illegal by the members of the Suffrage Party, which party had so long sought for a constitution; but the Convention, a Law and Order body, accepted him. Mr. Sheffield's name does not once appear, either as advocating or opposing any proposition brought before the Convention in the Journals of the Convention; nor does his name appear among the special committees appointed from day to day to consider and report upon propositions proposed. As a framer of special Rhode Island laws he became famous.

Sabin's American, Bibliopolist.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist, a Literary Register of Old and New Books; and a Repository of Notes and Queries covering the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. It contains the "Tales and Jests of Hugh Peters", by Mr. Joseph Sabin; and his "Dictionary of Terms" used in a Bibliographical way. These are now very rare works. Joseph Sabin was a bookseller in New York during those years; he was of English birth. His knowledge of English books and of rare books generally excelled that of any bookseller with whom I ever came in contact. He was once in a book store in Oxford, England. Born 1821; died 1861. For these five volumes, newly and neatly bound, uncut, $15.00

They are filled with brief notes, but filled with knowledge, by Mr. Sabin; these notes alone are worth to any enterprising bookseller more than I ask for the whole collection.

Trial of Rt. Rev. Onderdonk.

Trial of the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York. Proceedings of the Court, N. Y., 1845, accompanied by 13 Pamphlets, as follows:

Amicus—A suggestion for what it is worth.
Richmond, J. C. A conspiracy, &c.
No Church without a Bishop.
Onderdonk's Voice of Truth, Nos. 3, 4.
Meade (Bishop). Facts and Circumstances of the Trial.
Meade (Bishop). Second Pamphlet.
Frapier, Paul. Narrative of Facts.
Laicus. The Trial Tried.
Onderdonk. Facts and Circumstances of the Trial.
Hopkins, on the Restoration to the Episcopal Office.
Onderdonk's Reply to Meade.
Onderdonk's Causes of Unbelief.
Is the New York Diocese Vacant?
Letter by an Old Presbyter of the Diocese.
Onderdonk's Consecration. Narrative, 1827.
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The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

Another of these uncommon books is Gluck's great Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlauterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* by Gluck, with the successive writers, Muhlenbruck,—Fein,—Arndts,—Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Burchard, 1790—1891, ending with the third of Burchard, and bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects, of which work there are fifty books. This set includes the *Vollsstandiges Sach-und Gestz-Register,* (indexes), in four volumes, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandectes. This, according to Brunet, the greatest of French Bibliographers. This set is in 60 volumes octavo. Both sets are in excellent conditions, both as to the leaves and the bindings; and they will be sold for $40 for the two sets. Apply to Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

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SOME NOTES CONCERNING A HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN INDIANS BY THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

PART II.

I resume consideration of Bradford, whose note I have printed at the head of this article. Bradford says that Squanto "stood them (the Pilgrims) in great stead, showing them both ye manner how to set it, and how to dress and tend it; also he tould them (the Pilgrims) excepte they gott fish & set with it, in these old grounds, it would come to nothing". He also states that Squanto taught them (the Pilgrims) how to take (fish); it must have been a low grade pilgrim who had to have a wild Indian teach him how to catch a fish. (Bradford's Hist. Plym., 100.)

This all implies a knowledge by the Indians of fertilization as applied to the earth; and yet this idea cannot be found applied to any other earth product. Nor can it be shown that these Indians had an idea or a knowledge that the utility of the earth in producing corn could be exhausted by long use.

Squanto; who he was, and what he did. On Friday, the 16th of March, 1620, 21, "a savage presented himself, causing great alarm; he came very boldly all alone, and along the houses, straight to the rendezvous; he saluted us in English, and bad us well-come" (Mourt's Relation, 1865, p. 83). "Squanto, or Tisquantum, was carried to England by Capt. George Waymouth in 1605" (Dexter's Note to Mourt, 1865, p. 90). "He was a native of Pawtuxet, where we now inhabit, and was one of the twenty captives that, by Hunt, were carried away, and had been in England and had dwelt on Corne-hill. May he not have learned to fertilize the earth for corn on this Hill?" (Mourt's Relation, 1865, p. 91). But, joking aside, these Indians, taken sixteen years, before the Pilgrims went to Plymouth, either learned to use manure, or the English when they reached Plymouth did not know enough to use it. You can take either horn of the dilemma. To attempt to define the Indian name of things is absurd; and so, too, it is in English. We have an animal to which we have applied the name cow; except to identify the animal, the name has to us no meaning. About the year 1840, menhaden were used here in Rhode Island as a manure; but the stench was so intolerable that it had to be stopped. The use of fish for manure was denounced by William, and Dr. Solomon Drowne in their *Farmer's Guide* in 1824 (page 72). But the word menhaden was not used by the Drownes.

The article on The Land Tenure of the Indians is interesting to us here in Rhode Island, both for what it contains as well as for what it does not contain. I will quote: "The Indian conceived of the earth, as a mother providing food for her children. Land was not regarded as property; it was

like the air, necessary to the life of the race, and therefore not to be appropriated by an individual to the permanent exclusion of all other individuals. Instead of depending upon the spontaneous products of the earth, the Indian began to sow seeds and care for the plants; in order to do this he had to remain on the land which he cultivated. Thus occupancy gradu[illegible] established a claim or right to poss[illegible] the tra[illegible] which the tribe or indivi[illegible] This oc[illegible]pancy was the [illegible] nized by the Indians." This [illegible] Chancellor Kent (Commentaries, v. 242), who says, "The title of Europ[illegible] nations, and which passed to the Un[illegible] States, was founded on discovery [illegible] conquest; by the European law of [illegible]tions prior discovery gave title to [illegible] soil, *subject to the possessory right* [illegible] the natives; this *occupancy* was all [illegible] right that European conquerors and [illegible]coverers and the United States, as [illegible]ceeding to their title, would admit [illegible] reside in a native Indian. The In[illegible] was to [illegible] protected in the posses[illegible] of these lands, but to be deemed i[illegible]pable of transferring the absolute title to any one, other than the sovereigns" (Kent's Commentaries, 1, 243). The writer of the article on Land Tenure gives no time concerning this title of occupancy, but the coming of the English is her time; but Chancellor Kent is writing of a time 200 years later, when very different views were held from [illegible]ose of 1620. When James the First [illegible]ve the Plymouth Colony a patent, [illegible]ight degrees in width of land, reach[illegible]g from the Atlantic to the Pacific, did [illegible]s title rest on either discovery or con[illegible] rested upon nothing and re[illegible] nothing. But Chancellor Kent [illegible]gs the question utterly (Commentaries, [illegible] 307, 311). The titles to the Rhode [illegible] land lands rest upon an entirely dif[illegible]rent foundation. Roger Williams held [illegible]at only a chief sachem could give a [illegible]tle of jurisdiction; having obtained [illegible]hich, an Indian holding by "occu[illegible]ancy" must be induced to remove. [illegible]his principle the English government [illegible]eld in both the charters. I will cite [illegible]e clause from the charter of Charles [illegible]e Second of 1663: "The Purchasers [illegible]re seized and possessed by purchase

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and consent of the said natives—the most Potent Princes and People—to their full content, of such lands, rivers, harbors and roads as are convenient both for Plantations, as also for building ships", etc. (Digest of 1719, p. 1). In 1658 the Colonial General Assembly enacted a statute, "That no person shall make any further purchases of lands or islands from the Indians" (R. I. Col. Rec., 1, 403); again, "The said Indians or other, true owners of the sayd lands", etc. (Col. Rec., 1, 478).

The "English influence" and its effect upon Indian character upon tribal government; upon land tenure, and upon language, forms the subject of an interesting paper. The matter of land tenure I have considered; now I propose touching the language. Mr. Trumbull has stated that "no instance can be shown of the adoption by Indians of a local name from a foreign language" (Rider's Indian Lands, 166). But they gave names to things. Prof. Chamberlain, the writer of the paper, gives specimens; thus, koppee, for "coffee"; skulin, "to keep school"; mulugech, for "milk", also millak for "milk"; apel, for apple; jakass, for—he does not tell us what. But on page 627 he gives the word *jackash* as being the Indian name of the mink, in use in the fur countries, and that it came from the Cree word *"atchakas"*. This seems to be a case when the English adopted an Indian word instead of the Indians adopting an English word. But there are interesting cases mentioned by Roger Williams which ought to have been considered. They have the grand quality of antiquity, which cannot be claimed for the Dictionary of 1888, 9, etc. Roger Williams gives the word *naynayoumewot*, meaning a horse. This name was given by the Indians after they had seen for the first time an English horse (Narr. Club 1, 158). Again, Williams gives the word *chicksanawak*, meaning "the cock crows; again. *Cuppaimisch*, meaning "I will pay". Mr. Williams says it was a new word made from the English word pay. Again, *shottash*, meaning "shot"; again, *Moneash*, meaning English coins, or money; again, *Pigsuck, hogsuck goatesuck, cowsnuck*, all were forms used by the Narragansetts, and *honck, honckock* was the

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Indian names for a wild goose, and *netasuog*, Mr. Williams says meant cattle.

This research might be much extended, but it is not necessary, in order to enforce my view, that Roger Williams should have been more frequently used, as, for instance, under the words "medicine" and "games", "fishing", than he has been used. Twice he has been handsomely mentioned; thus, "With a few noble exceptions, like Roger Williams and John Eliot, the clergy were not sympathetic towards the natives" (p. 423); again, "The Friends (otherwise Quakers), like *the Baptist* Roger Williams, were capable of exercising great personal influence over the Indians" (p. 423). Here I will stop, but it is a great and good book.

Some one, whom I do not know, giving his name as J. F. Willand, has taken to writing letters to the Sunday newspapers on matters of Rhode Island History. Here is an extract, or two, from his letter printed on the 17th June: "Whether Anne Hutchinson was the founder of the Antinomians or not, I never thought the matter worthy the time lost in studying it up". How does that gentleman know that time would be lost in studying a case about which he admits that he knows nothing? He continues: "My experience with the clergy long ago taught me that they were no better now than when, in 1637, through the Massachusetts *Legislature*, they enacted the flat (sic) 'that none shall come within our jurisdiction without the permission of the authorities, for the so-called Law of God *was* the law of this Commonwealth'." In my "childlike" simplicity, I venture to suggest that the use of the word *was* indicates that it had been changed, according to the learned gentleman, in 1637. Again, I suggest that the Massachusetts Bay Colony never had a "Legislature": it had a General Court. But let me stop, when finer things await me. Mr. Willand continues: "John Clarke, Ann Hutchinson, Coddington and others held decidedly oposite views, and were kicked out", etc. Now let us see these "decidedly opposite views". Coddington,

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Clarke, and seventeen others on the 7th of the first month, 1638—two years after the planting of Providence by Roger Williams—planted the town of Pocassett, thus: "We submit our persons, lives, and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of his given us in His holy word". On the same day these Saints elected Coddington "a Judge amongst us, and so covenant to yield all due honour unto him according to the laws of God, and maintain the privileges of the place which shall be hereafter ratified according unto God". Then Cuddy took the oath, "To do justice, and judgment—according to the lawes of God". A few days later the Saints again came together and declared that "all Rules and Laws shall be according to God". Again, "The judge and elders shall rule and governe according to the General Rule of the word of God". Again, "All actions to be scanned and weighed by the word of Christ" (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 52, 53, 63, 64). I confess I do not yet detect those "decidedly opposite views" to which the learned gentleman refers.

He writes, "The stern fact remains that Ann Hutchinson was the dominant and guiding factor in the early life of the Rhode Island Colony". She had been dead twenty years when the Rhode Island Colony was formed. No colony, by any name, existed during the three years, or less, during which she lived on the island Acquidnec. The gentleman cannot show by historical evidence that this Spiritualist, or Rapper, ever heard the name "Rhode Island".

However much his mixing the name of Roger Williams with the names of Arnold, Clarke and Coddington, to tickle the children—it tickles me also—am I to be forced to admit that such stuff is Rhode Island History?

"Virtuous" newspapers, corporation newspapers, I mean, are yelling "The Rights of Property must be preserved". I say so, too, and I insist that my rights of property are as good as Harriman's, or "Merger" Mellen's, or of the Rockefeller Bible class. How like Jesus Christ these men are!

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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The government strip of land for the Panama Canal across the isthmus is ten miles wide. On this strip the yellow fever has been entirely exterminated by the killing of all the mosquitoes. Nevertheless, wire nettings are used whenever the civilized portion at work there sleep nights or loaf days. Outside the imaginary lines of this strip, both to the right and to the left, the yellow fever prevails just as it has always prevailed. There are no wire nettings along these lines to keep the mosquitoes from flying across. Will the New York *Times* kindly inform us whether they are prevented from coming across by a condition in the concession to our government?

The imagination is a powerful maker of sickness;, and under the natural law, it is just as strong a health giver.

According to the virtuous Baer, the Coal Roads Baer-on, it is *confiscation* when the government fixes a rate and a rule upon his work. But the people of this country are of the opinion that the work of Baer and Harriman's work are neither more nor less than *Highway* Robbery. And before they are many months older these same people will shake the daylights out of them.

Why not tell the plain people what you mean by the pasteurization of milk?

The only excuse for the existence of a court is that justice should be done between man and man. Look at the action of William Rockefeller against Oliver Lamora, a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He had a home at Franklin County, N. Y. He has lost it.

Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court of New York has retired to take up the practice of the law. At a banquet given him since his retirement, he said:

"In none of our political parties as at present constituted does there seem to be any hope of conservative action to

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Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

It contains 9 original engraved portraits, besides a picture of the "Witch House" at Newbury, Mass.; and of the Indian assault on a house at Medway, Mass.; a map of the original bounds of Natick, Mass., with the initials of the First Settlers there, and the Heraldic Arms of the Morse Family, a Copper Plate, Hand Coloured. Of infinite genealogical value to any Morse, with much intermarriage value.

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stay the frenzied attack which is being made upon the prosperity of the minority. The Republican party under its present leadership has entered into a mad race with the leaders of the Democratic party to capture the votes of the discontented, the prejudiced, the unthinking and the fanatical believers in socialistic theories. Vastly the greater number of the minority are not the millionaires, but are people of moderate means, who find their modest incomes vanishing. There are enough of these to form a party which would hold the balance of power in many States. But until such a party is formed the only refuge from these assaults is in the courts."

It is time he retired; no man holding such views ought ever to be allowed to sit upon a judicial bench, only "acting" like a judge.

Was this government constructed *by the People*, for the People alone constructed it, for the purpose of giving Rockefeller the right to have laws enacted by which he became able to rob the People of their earnings to the amount of a thousand millions of dollars?

This is the way in which Sir William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham, wrote about "Trade": "Trade increases the wealth; and strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivation of the land. In this simplicity of life is found the simpleness of virtue; the integrity and courage of freedom. These true genuine souls of earth are invincible, and they surround and hem in the mercantile bodies; even if these bodies, which supposition I totally disclaim, could be supposed disaffected to the cause of liberty". This was written by Lord Chatham more than a hundred years ago about America (the United States) in the strange light of those days, could he have written like it.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist, a Literary Register of Old and New Books; and a Repository of Notes and Queries covering the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. It contains the "Tales and Jests of Hugh Peters", by Mr. Joseph Sabin; and his "Dictionary of Terms" used in a Bibliographical way. These are now very rare works. Joseph Sabin was a bookseller in New York during those years; he was of English birth. His knowledge of English books and of rare books generally excelled that of any bookseller with whom I ever came in contact. He was once in a book store in Oxford, England. Born 1821; died 1861. For these five volumes, newly and neatly bound, uncut, $15.00

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The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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RHODE ISLAND MEDICAL LITERATURE IN 1824.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer, of July 10, 1824, contains an elaborate paper by the Editor on the above subject from which I make a few extracts: "The facilities enjoyed by the physicians of Rhode Island for adopting the impovements of New York and Massachusetts have been so great that they are close imitators of the most eminent practitioners of the *South* and North, without originating anything of material importance among themselves. This local situation enables us to account for the fact that the Medical School of Brown University has never had a very great reputation abroad." * * * "The course of *public lectures* in their Medical School is by no means inferior to any *in their neighborhood,* in point of accuracy, or splendor; but there is certainly a very great difficulty in making their jealous neighbors believe it. We had the pleasure of being *very politely* invited into Professor Parsons' (Dr. Usher Parsons) lecture room, while on a visit to Providence, the last winter; and we must do him the justice to say, that *his Italian models of anatomy are done in a superior style"* (were they *Parsons's* models?) "A stranger would at first suppose the Professor of anatomy (Usher Parsons) a *dull, inelegant teacher,* who dealt altogether in *dry realities."* * * * "We scarcely recollect a Medical Publication which has ever emanated from Rhode Island." * * * "Their State Medical Society is *beginning* to arouse from the apathy which has too long controlled the feelings of its members. * * * Surgery, although well managed in Providence, has *never had* any very distinguished or able masters in that vicinity. * * * The celebrated Dr. Miller, of Franklin, Mass., does one-third part of the chirurgical business of Rhode Island. The ambition of medical men in Europe, *and in this country,* is widely different. With the former every man who stitches up a wounded finger, blazes it forth in some paper, with a long list of remarks on similar cases; but with us it seems to be an object to get the fee, without saying much about the method of obtaining it."

This interesting editorial attracted the immediate attention of Benjamin Waterhouse, a Newport man, who held some position at Harvard, he having skipped from Rhode Island. Mr. Waterhouse wrote four columns in the *Boston Medical Intelligencer* of August 3d, 1824, in answer. But it is no answer, it dances around the subject, but never touches it. He writes of Dean Berkely, Abraham Redwood, Rev. John Callender, Rev. Edward Stiles, Rev. Arthur Browne, General Green, the *next man* to Washington, and Joseph Brown of Providence, who constructed, from *a written description,* the *first steam engine* for evacuating mines of their water; an Herculean task at that time, when he had none able to help him."

Mr. Waterhouse seems to forget the "written description" which he says Brown used in the construction—but did Brown construct a Steam Pump in Providence? I here note the time in which Brown flourished (1733-1785). But Waterhouse fails to mention his single specimen of Medical Literature printed in, or written by, a Rhode Islander.

THE EFFECT OF WAGES ON HEALTH.

Doctor Villerme read a "mémoir" before the Academie of Sciences, at Paris, on the above subject, in which "we find that in two *arondissements* of Paris, the first and twelfth, the former, which is inhabited by rich persons, has a mortality of one in fifty; while the latter, which is inhabited by the poor, has a mortality of one in twenty-four; there being no other assignable cause for this enormous difference than "Wealth and Poverty." He found the deaths in the Rue de la Mortellarie, where poor people were crowded together in unhealthy lodgings, four and a half times numerous as in the "Quays of the Isle St. Louis, where rich people live in large and well ventilated apartments." This comes from the *Boston Medical Intelligencer* (v. 1, p. 170). This medical periodical was edited by Doctor Jerome V. C. Smith, then *practicing*, but afterward became mayor of Boston. This learned physician was well known historically to the present writer. He says, "We find from Doctor Villerme's researches that the mortality in the hospitals rises, or falls, *with the rate of wages* of those who enter them. There die in these hospitals, of jewellers, or compositors, 1 in 11; masons, 1 in 6; soldiers, 1 in 10; laborers, 1 in 5; milliners, 1 in 8; rag gathers, 1 in 4; shoemakers, 1 in 7.

Doctor Smith continues: "These results, we should think, must cure those silly people amongst us (in Boston) who deem the poor injured by high wages. We there see that the higher the wages, the lower the rate of mortality. Many people are enemies of the industrious classes, from ignorance, rather than malice; this truth cannot be too often inculcated that the higher the wages the greater the health of the people; and that health rises with wages."

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THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF RHODE ISLAND.

The following is only a part of a long communication from an anonymous correspondent in Providence, R. I., on the Medical School of Brown University. We do not feel at liberty to publish the whole in its present form; but if the writer will have the goodness to send his name, we shall have no hesitancy in giving publicity to his remarks. It must be that something is "Rotten in Denmark," or such stories would not be sent abroad by one who professes to reside under the *same roof* where these evils are said to reside. As it is our object to give the medical public all the intelligence in our power relating to the profession, all articles which have for their object the public good will be cheerfully inserted. The writer after some preliminaries goes on to say (Boston Medical Intelligencer, v. 2, pp. 195, 196, date April 12th, 1825): "I said the plan was *at present better,* but yet it is susceptible *of much improvement.* I can by analysis give you some idea of this school, which I add, and without ostentation, might and ought to stand pre-eminent from the character and talent concentrated in many of its professors, though its number of students will ever be limited and comparatively small from its location in the immediate vicinity of the *flourishing schools* of Boston and New York. The lectures upon Theory and Practice of Physic and Obstetrics are well conducted, by a gentleman than whom no one in our medical schools is better qualified, or more prominent as a medical observer, practitioner or belles letters scholar. The lecturer on chemistry is also a gentleman of superior talents as a scholar and lecturer; always possessing the happy faculty of riveting the attention of his class; and cannot be excelled by originality of genius, or depth of research. The lecturer upon Natural History, etc., although in perfect readiness, will not, as yet, enter upon the duties of his appointment, until the school shall have become reorganized; when his lectures will be attended with much pleasure and interest. His cabinet is in a state of much forwardness. The course upon Materia Medica and Botany is delivered by a *Veteran* in *Science;* but unfortunately

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commences in the *Spring term* of our college when the medical students have returned to their homes. Of the course upon Anatomy, Surgery and Physiology, I add nothing; your acquaintance with the lecturers is probably more extensive than mine; you can therefore the better appreciate their merit, character and *force*.

THE COMPILER.

Providence, April 6, 1825.

The Medical School of Rhode Island (otherwise of Brown University) is the subject of Rhode Island Historical Tract, 1st series, number 12, written by Dr Charles W. Parsons, and of which the present writer was the Publisher. At that time the present writer had never considered the *bias*, which men used in writing their histories; to me history had always been considered something sacred, like truth. I had never dreamt of men's making facts conform to history; instead of history absolutely based upon absolute fact. Dr. Charles W. Parsons, the author of this Tract No. 12 above mentioned, was a son of the Dr. Usher Parsons mentioned in the preceding article, and who was at the *Head* of this Medical School and the *Tail* as well. He actually "killed," by incapacity, this school. But this does not appear in the "Historical Tract" which I published. It is for this reason that I here produce these papers. The other day, in reading an old book, *"Dialogues of the Dead,"* published in London, in 1760, I came across a dialogue between Plutarch, Charon and a Modern Bookseller, in which the Modern Bookseller gave this opinion: "No book is fit for a gentleman's reading which is not void of Facts, and Doctrines, that he may be a pedant in his morals, or conversation; I look upon History (I mean *real* history) to be one of the worst kinds of study." When I read Dr. Parsons' "History" I am convinced that he must have held some such views as those held by the "Modern" Bookseller of 1760.

This old book, "Dialogues of the Dead," is anonymous. It is not that by Fontenelle; nor by Fenelon; the Archbishop of Cambray, nevertheless it has many clever chapters.

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In a recent issue of a weekly periodical there is a paper beginning thus: "The English people a century ago took into their hands as a public matter the condition of the Court of Chancery—the "Court of Fraud and Delay," as Sydney Smith called it. The paper is entitled "American Discontent with Criminal Law," by George W. Alger, of the New York Bar. The fundamental argument of this legal gentleman rests upon the Thaw trial, whom some of us remember. The paper, covers nearly fourteen columns of the periodical; and is brought to an end with this suggestion of the remedy for the "evils" which the legal gentleman finds existing in our American system of judicial practice.—"The two great evils of our criminal law to-day are *sentimentality* and *technicality*. For one of these defects the remedy must come from the *hands of the legislators;* the *courts;* and *the lawyers.* The other must depend for its cure upon the growth of public opinion; *under the demands of reason, sober sense,* and *regard for law,* shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Our discontent with the criminal law to be effective must direct itself to the removal, not merely of one of these evils, but of both." I deny that there is to-day any "American Discontent with Criminal Law." The people do not object to these laws. What they object to is the work of lawyers in playing with these laws, and next, that while these laws reach a case like the Thaw, they do not reach a case like the Stanford White. There could be no Thaw case but for the previous Stanford White. This lawyer is writing as a lawyer, in defence of lawyers. His hands are in a measure tied. He will not condemn his own kind. Nor can he, in plain English, discuss, over his own name, the judicial work of a court or a judge. If you doubt here what I say, study the legal work of Arnold Greene and of Frank Peckham (both now at rest), in our Rhode Island Courts. Again I come—this lawyer declares that "Public Opinion (must be) under the demands of reason and sober sense. Who is to decide when *Public Opinion* is under the demands of reason? Or how are "the hands of legislatures" to be used in bringing a lawyer into cor-

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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rect lines in his playing with Courts? In my superlative ignorance I had regarded "Public Opinion" as the final arbiter over all law, all lawyers and all courts. Was Dred Scott but a dream; and was the results following the work of the lawyers and the Supreme Court of the United States in that case a study of the imagination? Go and read, yes, study, the work of Chief Justice Parsons in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a hundred years ago, beginning with his first day's sitting on the bench. Did this Judge invoke the "hands of legislatures?" Not much. And as for the "Lawyers" he actually knocked them out of court with all their verbose trickery. And Public Opinion stood back of this judge every moment of his life, day and night.

Yes, there must come a change. Judges must not forget their obligations *to all* people, and Justice to all men, poor and rich, exactly alike. Public Opinion is now at work and all servants of the people will be brought into line. A Judge is a servant of the people. But lawyers are not; they simply dispense with Justice for the most money they can get. Go, study the work of William Beach Lawrence, in our Rhode Island Courts, in the case of Staigg. It was simply damnable.

I seems comical to call such stuff as this Natural *History*. Unnatural history would seem to be a name more proper. Mr. John Burrough says that in nearly every chapter of William J. Long's books of natural history there are such unbelievable incidents as these: "He sees a porcupine in the shape of a ball rolling down a hill, in the woods *just for fun;* he sees a lot of loons lined up in a lake, to witness a race between two loons; he sees a woodcock make a clay cast for its broken leg, and then stand for an hour on the other leg to give the clay time to harden; he sees an eagle, smitten with death, high in the air, and then (dead) glide down to earth and lay its head on a cushion of moss," etc., etc. And yet Mr. Long gets mad when President Roosevelt denounces such rot,

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

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not fit to be given children to read. Neither history, nor Natural History, can be written upon the basis of the imagination for its facts. As Mrs. Burnett, in her clever story, "The Shuttle," in the July *Century*, cleverly says: "Clear cut unadorned facts are like bullets—they reach home, if the aim is good."

Sir William Temple was one of the wisest as well as one of the most honest, and candid men of his time. Among his essays is one on "Health and Long Life," from which I slip the following: "I remember an ingenious physician who told me in the fanatic times he found most of his patients so disturbed by troubles of conscience, that he was forced to play the divine with them before he could begin the physician, whose greatest skill, perhaps, often lies in imposing hopes and inducing some composure and tranquility of mind before they enter upon the other operations of their art; and this ought to be the first endeavor of the patient, too; without which all other medicines lose their virtue."

At a certain hour, of a certain day, the price of coal was raised to *"retail"* consumers, by every dealer in coal, in the city of Providence; and this, too, in the face of nine indictments, or about that number, found by the Grand Jury against as many concerns, or men, importing coal into this city. We are gradually learning that laws, and courts, were apparently enacted, or created, to apply to or to punish only the laboring scum of the people.

No business collapse, in Providence, ever touched so many "Poor" men's Homes, as that of the *Home* Realty Co. I venture to suggest to Albert F. Davis, the president of this inodorous company, that he write a book on integrity in the management or the care of "Estates and Inns," touching in the matter of "Inns" who gets the innings.

The safety of Life Insurance, too, Mr. Davis might illustrate, with the Marchant midnight case, and the work of Everett E. Dunham, and one Mr. Normandin of Boston, Mass.

This Home Realty Company incident must result in the destruction of a large part of the business of *"Buying"* on the instalment plan and "getting" nothing, and losing what you pay.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist, a Literary Register of Old and New Books; and a Repository of Notes and Queries covering the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. It contains the "Tales and Jests of Hugh Peters", by Mr. Joseph Sabin; and his "Dictionary of Terms" used in a Bibliographical way. These are now very rare works. Joseph Sabin was a bookseller in New York during those years; he was of English birth. His knowledge of English books and of rare books generally excelled that of any bookseller with whom I ever came in contact. He was once in a book store in Oxford, England. Born 1821; died 1861. For these five volumes, newly and neatly bound, uncut, $15.00

They are filled with brief notes, but filled with knowledge, by Mr. Sabin; these notes alone are worth to any enterprising bookseller more than I ask for the whole collection.

Trial of Rt. Rev. Onderdonk.

Trial of the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York. Proceedings of the Court, N. Y., 1845, accompanied by 13 Pamphlets, as follows:

Amicus—A suggestion for what it is worth.
Richmond, J. C. A conspiracy, &c.
No Church without a Bishop.
Onderdonk's Voice of Truth, Nos. 3, 4.
Meade (Bishop). Facts and Circumstances of the Trial.
Meade (Bishop). Second Pamphlet.
Frapier, Paul. Narrative of Facts.
Laicus. The Trial Tried.
Onderdonk. Facts and Circumstances of the Trial.
Hopkins, on the Restoration to the Episcopal Office.
Onderdonk's Reply to Meade.
Onderdonk's Causes of Unbelief.
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Pandectæ Justinianeæ in Novum Ordinem Digestæ; cum legibus codicis et novellis, quæ Jus Pandectarum, confirmant, explicant, aut abrogant. Præfixus est Index Titulorum & Divesionem omnium, quo totius Opervis. Specimen quoddam & quasi materiar um appendix exhibetur. Subjecta quoque Tabula qua nominatim Leges omnes cum suis Paragraphis & Versiculis ordini Digestorum restituuntur. (3. vols. Folio, Lugduni, 1782.)

The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

Another of these uncommon books is Gluck's great Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlauterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* by Gluck, with the successive writers, Muhlenbruck,—Fein,—Arndts,—Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Burchard, 1790—1891, ending with the third of Burchard, and bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects, of which work there are fifty books. This set includes the *Vollsstandiges Sach-und Gesetz-Register,* (indexes), in four volumes, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandectes. This, according to Brunet, the greatest of French Bibliographers. This set is in 60 volumes octavo. Both sets are in excellent conditions, both as to the leaves and the bindings; and they will be sold for $40 for the two sets. Apply to Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1907. Vol 24. No. 16.

SOMETHING FURTHER ON THE

WORD GAVEL.

The writer gave (BOOK NOTES, v. 22, pp. 65-70,) a paper on the origin and use of the word GAVEL. I will give a further note on the subject. Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, being in England, sent to me, from Beverley, England, a post card picture of a street in Beverley, named "Toll Gavel," saying: "This reminds me of your studies of gavel. If I should get any light on its origin, I will let you know." In my former article, I gave from original authorities fourteen various meanings of this word, the sixth of which was, "Tribute, Toll, Rent, Yearly Payment, Revenue, and Provincial English for Ground." This Post Card gives me a capital opportunity to further illustrate; but first I will give a brief note on this most interesting town, Beverley. It is among the most ancient towns in England, being nearly six times larger than the State of Rhode Island. It had existed many centuries, when William the Conqueror landed in Kent, A. D. 1067. It was divided into three "Ridings," more than a thousand years ago; and these divisions still exist. Mr. Blackstone thus defines a "riding:" "Where a county is divided into three intermediate jurisdictions, they are called 'trithings,' each of which was anciently governed by a 'Trithing-reeve,' otherwise a Sheriff" (Blackstone's Com., v. 1, Int. Sec. 4, p. 117). The County York is still so divided, north, east and west "riding," as the word is now written. Beverley was, in ancient times, a "*borough town*," meaning a fortified place, capable of defence and giving shelter. It was in East *riding*, about ten miles north of the River *Humber*. Eastward from the town, a mile away, runs the river Hull, southward into the Humber, and thence to the North Sea. More than a thousand years ago, the Beverley town cut a canal into the river Hull, thus getting a waterway to the sea. This canal was called, ages ago, "*Beverley Beck*," and that is its name to-day This word "Beck" was of Scandinavian origin; its meaning was "a riverlet, or small stream."

The thoroughfares of Beverley consist chiefly of a single street nearly a mile in length, and ending with an ancient gateway. This street is named "Toll Gavel." I need not explain the meaning of the word Toll; it was then, and is now, a road tax. A right, or tenure, was given to somebody to collect a road tax. This tax was then called "Toll Gavel." The word "gavel" was of Celtic origin, coming from "*Gabhail*," which signified "a receiving;" then followed, "*Gabhaim*," meaning "I take," or "I receive," "a tenure;" then followed, *Toll Gavel*, which meant a place, with a tenure, to collect a road tax; toll gates we now call them. The ancient gateway at the end, or the beginning, of this Town street, in Beverley, was then called "Toll Gavel," and the name still is kept, just like Beverley Beck above

mentioned. It is a place of wonderful interest to all who love English History, English Literature and English ancestry. It was here, in Yorkshire, that the Percys, who came with William the Conqueror, dwelt after the Conquest. The King gave the first Percy eighty manors. This family held vast estates there for ages. One was *Topcliffe*, in North Riding. Another was Spofforth, in West Riding. These Percys became one of the most distinguished families in England It was in Beverley that John, Archbishop of York, founded, A. D. 750, the minister and Church of Saint John. For ages it was enlarged and beautified by the Percys, until it became one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England. This church is filled with monuments in memory of these Percys. In the choir of this church, is the *Percy Shrine*, now so celebrated. It was doubtless a knowledge of these things which led Mr. Foster, upon his pilgrimage across England to Beverley, which few Americans have ever seen. The city of York, only forty miles from Beverley, history tells us, was founded 938 years before the Christian era. It was here that the wars of the Roses were chiefly fought. York was a walled city, and in this wall was Mickelbar gate, so famed in history, and on it the Stone cut Arms of Charles the First. This king had planned to burn the city of Hull; half way between York and Beverley, and a secret signal by a fire was to be lighted on the top of the Minster St. John, at Beverley, which I have herein noted. The plot failed. It was close by the city of York that Cromwell fought the battle of Marsten Moor, and prepared the neck of Charles the First for the Block and the Axe. All these things have now a vivid reality to a scholar like Mr. Foster, such as only a scholar can feel. I congratulate him.

The following paper throws a lurid light upon Vaccination; the inventor of the *"Inoculation of Small Pox in Boston"*—Zabdiel by name. *Abdiel*, the Bible has it (1 Chron., v. 15). Milton fol-

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lows, with *Abdiel* (Paradise Lost, 5, 805, 896, also 6, 111, 171, 369):

Zabdiel Boylston, F. R. S., an eminent physician, who first introduced inoculation of Small Pox in America, was born at Brookline, Mass., in 1680. After a good private education, he studied physic under the care of Dr. Cutler, an eminent physician and surgeon of Boston, and in a few years arrived at great distinction in his profession, and accumulated a handsome fortune. In 1721 Small Pox prevailed in Boston; It had not visited the town since 1702, where as well as in 1692, it had proved destructive to the lives of many, though it was much less mortal than in 1678. He first inoculated (vaccinated) June 26 (1721) his son Thomas, aged 6 years, and two of his servants. Encouraged by the success of this experiment, he began to enlarge his practice. The other physicians gave their unanimous opinion against inoculation, as it would infuse a malignity into the blood, and the selectmen of Boston forbid it in July (1721). During the year 1721 and the beginning of 1722, Dr. Boylston inoculated 247 persons in Boston and the neighboring towns. Thirty-nine persons were inoculated by other physicians, in the whole 286, of whom only six died. During the same period 5,759 persons who had the Small Pox in the *natural* way, 844 died. The utility of the practice was now established beyond dispute, and encouraged its more general introduction in England, where it had been tried upon a few persons, most or all of whom were convicts. He visited England in 1725, when inoculation was common. He was received with the most flattering attention; was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and was admitted to the intimacy and friendship of some of the most distinguished characters of the nation. After his return he continued at the head of his profession. His communications to the Royal Society were ingenious and useful. He died March 1, 1766, aged 87. Dr. Boylston published some account of what is said of inoculating, or transplanting the Small Pox by the learned Dr. Emanuel Timonious at Constantinople, and Jacobus Pyla-

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rinus, Veneitan Consul at Smyrna, 1721; and an historical account of "Small Pox inoculated in New England" (Boston Medical Intelligencer, Feb. 3, 1824, v. 2, p. 152).

Boylston was not the inventor, nor discoverer of Inoculation. The knowledge of that work was sent to England by Lady Montague from Constantinople in a private letter in 1717; this letter was never printed until 1803. The English people knew nothing about it until about 1750, when the English government appointed four physicians to observe the work done by Lady Montague upon her daughter (Wharncliffe's ed. Lady Montague Letters, v. 1, 391, 392).

When Boylston vaccinated his son in Boston, according to the above account, there had not been a case of Small Pox in Boston in 19 years.

In 1635 the Indians were nearly exterminated by Small Pox in New England; but not an Englishman, nor a Dutchman died from the disease—neither inoculation, nor vaccination had then been "discovered."

The Boston Medical Intelligencer (June 15, 1824,) informs us "that a new Surgical Instrument called the *Retreating Spring Lancet* was lately invented by a young gentleman of Newport." And continues: "This contrivance for bleeding is said to be simple, and elegant, and capable of adjustment, so as to make the incision of any required length, and depth, with perfect safety, and performs the operation with such rapidity as to prevent the slightest sense of pain; we understand it is highly spoken of by the Medical Faculty of Rhode Island."

I remember once seeing an instrument constructed in England for bleeding. It was square, say, 2 by 2 inches, and two inches thick. It contained a spiral screw, which being "wound, a spring could be pressed when from one to six knife blades spring through slits in the bottom, as it rested on the flesh of some human fool. This reminds me of the teeth of the Hirudo Medicinalis; the Hirudo Sanguisuga; and the Hirudo Troctina, all known to the common people of a past age as "Leeches." In the days of my boyhood, those who

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kept apothecary shops often kept glass globes of water filled with these reptiles in their windows. Some day I will write how the uncountable teeth of these reptiles were fastened into the flesh of a woman's breast by a "*human*" Doctor; at all events he was called Human. The Retreating Spring Lancet "wasn't in it" when compared with a Leech with a thousand teeth.

POPLITEAL ANEURISM.

The Providence "Manufacturers and Farmers Journal" informs us that William Paine, an inhabitant here, had, for six months, been afflicted with the above (well known) disease; and that Doctor Richmond Brownell had been called to the case about ten days before the operation, the difficulty being the finding of proper lodgings for the patient. "The operation consisting in securing and dividing the Great Femoral Artery." "The whole time occupied to the completion of the dressings was ten minutes." "Cicatrization of the part operated upon should proceed in the most favorable manner." Three cases of this Disease had occurred in Providence (Boston Medical Intelligencer, v. 2, p. 168). Of these three cases, two had been "titrivated" by Dr. Brownell, whom I knew, but who never knew me (Boston Medical Intelligencer, v. 2, 168. Date, February 22d, 1825).

The following extract from a recent letter, written by President Roosevelt, has a peculiar significance here in Rhode Island:

Syracuse, July 30.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day decided to call a convention here in October of commercial organizations, farmers and village bankers to consider means of rehabilitating agricultural interests. President Roosevelt has written a letter to John A. Stewart of New York, announcing his desire to co-operate in the conference. The letter of President Roosevelt follows:

"I have been keenly alive for many years to this situation. The various

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

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The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

Eastern States owe a duty to the country districts which at present they are failing to perform. Everything that the Department of Agriculture can do to aid in the movement will assuredly be done. I will gladly co-operate with the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. I will ask, however, that you do not summon the convention without giving me ample warning, so that I may be sure that the man you wish as representing the National Government be present."

This significance touches with the keenest force the result of the construction of a Public Highway, otherwise called a Railroad, from Providence to Danielson, in Connecticut; and the effect upon the towns lying in the valley of the Pawtuxet River, the north branch which followed this building of the road in relation not alone of these towns, but of the business of Providence as well. These things BOOK NOTES will consider later. But just now it says that nothing in Railroad construction in Rhode Island has any comparison to this Danielson road in the picturesqueness with the scenery along its lines—ascending hills, descending valleys, but always ending in ascending—turning and twisting in every imaginable curve, giving a new nerve motion to every muscle in every passenger, and giving a new day of life to every rider. It works in literature as well, for just as we pass the old home of Nathan Hopkins we enter scenery which suggests the opening lines of Dante's *Inferno*:

> "Abandon hope
> All ye who enter here."

Yes, I will come presently to consider this highway in its relation to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the business of the city of Providence.

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

It contains 9 original engraved portraits, besides a picture of the "Witch House" at Newbury, Mass.; and of the Indian assault on a house at Medway, Mass.; a map of the original bounds of Natick, Mass., with the initials of the First Settlers there, and the Heraldic Arms of the Morse Family, a Copper Plate, Hand Coloured. Of infinite genealogical value to any Morse, with much intermarriage value.

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass. 8vo, bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50

For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

Life of Ticknor.

Life and Letters of George Ticknor. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, by George S. Hilliard. Boston, 1876. $2.50

History of Situate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $12.50

One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 300 families in it.

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J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels. Darley's Illustrations. Original editions, in excellent condition. Cloth, viz., Wish-ton-wish, Red Rover, Bravo, Prairie, Pioneers, Spy, the Pilot, in all 7 vols. $15.00

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From the Providence *Journal*, Sunday, July 14, 1907:

A TRIBUTE.

(A little 10-year-old girl, the child of a workman on the place, a bonny little blonde, came into a breakfast room this morn, walked straight to me, and handed me a nosegay of wild lobelia and Brunella.)

Blessings on her bonny face,
And for her act of simple grace,
As with a bush she gave to me
Some flowers, nodding, "These for thee."
To king upon his royal throne
No fairer tribute e'er was shown,
To single me for this, her gift,
My better soul it doth uplift,
And makes my heart somewhere within
Rejoice to fancy us akin;
In love with Nature's simpler things,
Which lift the spirit pure, on wings.

W. W. B.

Mount Hygeia, July 9, 1907.

To trim the corruption gives birth to rot, just as cringing in fear of crime makes a man worse than a pismire.

The growth of the Women's Department, recently established by the National Exchange Bank, is a matter for congratulation for every man and woman in Providence. Absolute security and convenience with bounds is its character. It fixes the independence of a woman.

In the light of the Fine imposed by Judge Landis, of the United States District Court, of Chicago, upon the Standard Oil Company—$29,240,000—it is fitting that the Rockefeller Bible Class should appoint a day of fasting and prayer; beginning exactly at 12 o'clock a. m. of the day set apart—with a salute of a hundred bombs, in honor of Jesus Christ.

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Walking in a forest, in a remote corner of Rhode Island, a while since, I came upon an ancient, but substantial house. I entered and engaged the old occupants in conversation. Presently they opened a "cupboard," which I had not before observed, and showed to me an ancient library. Books are the delight of my life, and it need not be considered strange that what mind I have, was at once absorbed; forgetting the old occupants I revelled among new acquaintances, finding many books which I had never before seen; and many of which I had never heard. Among these books I found one, entitled *"Dialogues of the Dead,"* published in London, in 1760. I had never before seen a book bearing this title in the English language, but in French. I had for many years, in my library, Fontenelle's *Dialogues des Morts,* first published, anonymously, at Paris, in 1683. With Fenelon's *Dialogues des Morts,* Paris, 1712, I was not wholly unacquainted. The English book, which I had found, was like the French books, anonymous. I became at once interested in it; more especially because of the last Dialogue in it, the XXVIIIth. It was between Plutarch, Charon and a modern Bookseller. This Dialogue some day I will print. But I was curious to learn who had written this last Dialogue. A clause in the Preface informed me that "the three last Dialogues are written by a different hand." I soon learned all about the book. It was written by George, Lord Lyttelton, and the last three Dialogues were written by Lady Montagu. So this lady, whose intellectual power I had so long admired, was the author of what the supposed to be dead Modern Bookseller had said to Plutarch. But there was another thing in this book which riveted my attention. It was a Book Plate—*Ex. Libris,* they now call such things. There were two Indians, one standing on each side of the escutcheon, the crest an arm to the elbow holding an arrow, and the motto, *Deo Regique debeo* (I owe it to God and the King). These Indians led me to think that the arms had something to do with some one in America. There was an autograph, W. Johnson, also in the book. I at once concluded that the Plate and the autograph was that of Sir William Johnson Bart, and applied to the Albany, New York State Library for information. This I received as follows:

Albany, N. Y., 25 July, 1907.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d, enclosing copy of the book-plate supposedly belonging to Sir William Johnson. The book-plate in question is certainly a copy of the Johnson arms of which I give a citation from Burke's "General Armory." The fact that the book contains an autograph of William Johnson, and the date of publication makes it almost certain that the book-plate is his own, although it might of course belong to

any of the family. Should you desire to identify the autograph, you will find a reproduction in the "Life and Times of Sir William Johnson," 2 vols., Albany, 1865, by William L. Stone.

You will notice in the citation from Burke that the book-plate is a copy of the old arms of the Johnson family, which were changed at the time they traced their descent back to Thomas O'Neill and adopted the O'Neill arms.

Very truly yours,

FRANK L. TOLMAN.

Here is the extract from Burke's General Armory:

Johnson (New York and Twickenham, Co. Middlesex, bart.). Gu. on a chev. betw. three fleur de lis ar. three escallops of the field. Crest—An arm couped at the elbow erect, holding an arrow ppr. Supporters—Two Indians wreathed about the waist with foliage, quivers over their left shoulders, bows in their exterior hands, and plumes on their heads, all ppr. Motto—Deo regique debeo. Subsequently to this registration, a pedigree of JOHNSON, Bart., of New York and Twickenham, deducing the family from THOMAS O'NEILL, called MACSHANE or JOHNSON, son of JOHN O'NEILL, Esq., of Dungannon, who was grandson of Sir TIRLOUGH O'NEILL, was placed on record by Betham, Ulster, in the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, and the coat of O'NEILL was allowed, viz.: Ar. two lions counter-ramp. supporting a dexter hand gu. in chief three estoiles of the last, and in base a salmon naiant in water ppr. Crest—An arm gu. encircled with a ducal crown or, the hand grasping a sword ppr. pommel and hilt gold. Motto—Nec aspera terrent.

This Book Plate must be considered as of this country. There is no copy of Burke's General Armory in any Public or College Library in this city, nor any book in which this Book Plate is described, or even mentioned here. It is very beautifully engraved and quite unique in construction. Johnson dealt largely with the French in Canada; as he did with the Spaniards in the West Indies. Possibly that is why the Fleur-de-lis and the Escallops shells were used.

I reproduce the Book Plate in the *Dialogues*:

THE

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CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS EARNINGS NEARLY, $900,000

THE SUBJECT OF INVESTMENTS

The uncertainties and worries of ordinary investments are obviated when the investor utilizes our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT or CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT, which insure liberal income without delay, trouble or risk.

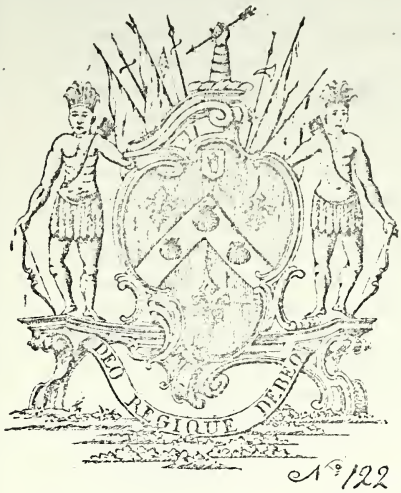
Capital	$500,000
Stockholders's Liability	500,000
Surplus and Profits	876,880

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES

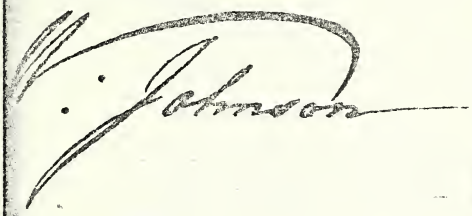
President—AUGUSTUS R. PEIRCE. Cashier—GEORGE G. WOOD.

63 WESTMINSTER STREET,

PROVIDENCE, - - RHODE ISLAND.



And I reproduce the Autograph also in the *Dialogues*:



I also reproduce, from the title page of Stone's Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Albany, 1865, the Johnson arms:

And I reproduce the autograph which Mr. Stone had placed beneath the portrait of Sir William Johnson, in his "Life:"

From these illustrations it is clear that Burke's General Armory is in error, in the matter of the Indian Quivers. The two arms differ materially. The first, has Three Scallops; the second,

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has but two. In the first, the Red Hand of Ulster, granted in 1755, is placed on an inescutcheon. A Sinister hand, is the left hand palm, the thumb being on the left. On the Book Plate the Quivers are inside of the Indians, one being over the left arm, the other over the right; but in the Stone illustration, both are outside the Indians; and the red hand of Ulster is on the point of the Chevron, taking the place of one of the Scallops. This form of the Chevron was used by the Royal Forresters chiefly. Sir William had a hundred thousand acres of Forest given by the King. Sir William was born in the province of Ulster. It was from Ulster that the red hand of a Baronet came. The story runs thus: An expedition against Ireland was about landing; the leader promised him who first touched the shore the territory on which he alighted. One of his officers, named O'Neil, seeing another boat likely to land before him, cut off his hand and threw it ashore. It was soon called the red hand of Ulster and was assigned by James the First as the badge of the baronets there (Brewer's Dict. 920). Burke (General Armory) cited above shows that Sir William Johnson descended from this O'Neil, from whom descended the Princes of Ulster.

It thus seems clear that this Book Plate was the property once of Sir William Johnson Bart, because it has all his proper marks, and because he was the only known Book buyer of the family He had standing orders for books, all the time, in the hands of London booksellers. Much more might be written on this singular incident. But this is sufficient to show the curious nature of my "find."

"We may as well look at this situation. The men who thus deliberately violate the law, wound society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin, or steals letters from the mail." This was the language of the United State Judge of the District Court (U. S.) at Chicago, in characterizing the work of the Standard Oil Company, and imposing a fine of upwards of twenty-nine millions of dollars.

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49 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OTIS EVERETT, Auditor.

It is sincerely to be hoped that never again will anybody be allowed to carry on an "Old Home Week" nuisance in this city. It was a tremendous pecuniary loss to all, or nearly all business men; and no moral benefit to anybody.

Do breeches three inches longer than your legs, and turned up, increase the scope of your understanding?

Wood for fuel is now selling in Providence from $6.50 to $7.00 per cord. Within the town of Foster, Rhode Island, there is to-day standing, in my opinion, 200,000 cords, and a railroad running directly across the town. But railroad Directors are Gods supreme, and so every head of a family here has his pocketbook ripped open, and scraped. Have men again to be obliged to show the strength of muscle against money?

The Editor of the Providence *Journal*, 18th inst., says: "It is easy to find discouraging factors also; among them the prospect of *tight* money in the fall; the approach of the unsettling presidential election; and the world wide character of the present financial stringency." Being so easy to find, why does not this distinguished Editor use the fact that the food and clothing for the working portion of the people has increased within a very brief time more than 25 per cent? What a salaried man could buy for 75 cents a year ago, now costs him 100 cents. Have his wages increased 25 per cent? Let the learned Editor ask, and print the answer.

The papers are screaming *"Prosperity."* Whom does Prosperity touch under such conditions—and that such conditions exist, cannot be disproved, however much denied by these bribed and paid organs.

But a few weeks ago the Providence newspapers contained this paragraph:

"Before Judge Christopher M. Lee of the Sixth District Court the following criminal matters were brought yesterday morning:

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

"Domenic Camponelli pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a cake of soap, valued at 8 cents, from Joseph Samuels & Brother, and the case was continued to Feb. 23 for sentence, the defendant being committed to the Sockanosset School in the meantime."

The noble "Harriman," using the Chicago and Alton R. R., a Public Highway, robbed the people of this country of sixty millions of dollars, $15,000,000, which he put into his pocket. A theft of 8 cents has greater power than sixty millions in winning punishment for crime.

Among the curious books, left on Mount Hygeia, by Professor Solomon Drown, is one bearing the following title: "This Miscellaneous works of Dr. Goldsmith (Oliver) containing all his Essays and Poems, 12 mo., London, 1784." I reproduce a portion of the Preface: "The following Essays have already appeared at different times, and in different publications. The pamphlets in which they were inserted being generally unsuccessful, these shared the common fate, without assisting the booksellers' aims, or extending the writers' reputation. The publick was too strenuously employed with their own follies to be assiduous in estimating mine; so that many of my best attempts in this way, have fallen victims to the transcient topick of the times, the Ghost in Cock-lane; or the Siege of Ticonderoga.

"But though they have passed pretty silently in the world, I can by no means complain of their circulation. The magazines and papers of the day, have, indeed, been liberal enough in this respect. Most of these Essays have been regularly reprinted, twice or three times a year, and conveyed to the publick

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

It contains 9 original engraved portraits, besides a picture of the "Witch House" at Newbury, Mass.; and of the Indian assault on a house at Medway, Mass.; a map of the original bounds of Natick, Mass., with the initials of the First Settlers there, and the Heraldic Arms of the Morse Family, a Copper Plate, Hand Coloured. Of infinite genealogical value to any Morse, with much intermarriage value.

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass. 8vo. bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50

For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

Life of Ticknor.

Life and Letters of George Ticknor, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, by George S. Hilliard. Boston, 1876. $2.50

History of Situate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $12.50

One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 309 families in it.

J. F. Cooper's Novels.

J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels. Darley's Illustrations. Original editions, in excellent condition. Cloth, viz., Wish-ton-wish, Red Rover, Bravo, Prairie, Pioneers, Spy, the Pilot, in all 7 vols. $15.00

Naturalist's Library.

The Naturalist's Library, by Sir William Jardine. 40 vols, 12mo, cloth, gilt tops. $20.00

This superb work has on Birds 14 vols.; on Animals 13 vols.; on Insects 7 vols.; on Fishes 6 vols. It has 1200 plates of Birds, Insects, Animals and Fishes. It has 2 beautiful volumes confined wholly to Humming Birds.

Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics.

Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, containing amusing Dissertations and Enquiries concerning a variety of subjects the most remarkable and proper to excite curiosity and attention to the whole range of the mathematical and philosophical sciences. First composed by M. Ozanum. Lately recomposed by M. Montucca, and now (1803) translated into English by Charles Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy. 4 vols, with 100 plates. Boards uncut. London, 1803. $6.25

through the channels of some engaging compilation. If there be a pride in multiplied editions, I have seen some of my labours sixteen times re-printed, and claimed by different parents as their own. I have seen them flourished at the beginning with praise, and signed at the end with the names of Philantos, Philalethes, Philalentheros, and Philanthropos. The gentlemen have kindly stood sponsors to my productions, and, to flatter me more, have always passed them as their own.

"It is time, however, at last to vindicate my claims; and as these entertainers of the publick, as they call themselves, have partly lived upon me for some years let me now try if I cannot now live a little upon myself. I would desire, in this case, to imitate that fat man whom I have somewhere heard in a shipwreck, who, when the sailors, prest by famine, were taking slices from his posteriors to satisfy their hunger, insisted, with great justice, on having the first cut himself."

Mr. Cunningham gives some of the "Prefaces" which Goldsmith wrote for his books, but he makes no reference to this one. Nor is this edition mentioned by Mr. Lorondes, nor by Allibone.

The manufacture of *Tortoise shell goods,* out of the bones of animals, was once a well known business of people of Foster, R. I. I once bought a lot of "Tortoise" shell paper cutters of Josiah Whitaker, who dwelt at that time at Clayville, in that town. He was the father of the late Henry C. Whitaker. In 1850, this son kept a shop on Westminster street, where these goods were sold as genuine. In truth, those which I bought were represented to me as being genuine.

In a sermon preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn (Henry Ward Beecher's Church), the Rev. Dr. Hillis referred to the gift made by John D. Rockefeller to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and to Mr. Rockefeller's son. He said:

"The saddest words that have been written in this generation, were spoken before Brown University by a young man who is to inherit one of the greatest fortunes in this country. They were spoken in defence of the trusts. Listen to them: 'The American Beauty rose can be produced in all its splendor only by sacrificing the early buds that grow up around it.'"

The destruction, legally or illegally, of all competition, develops the splendor of the remaining bud.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist, a Literary Register of Old and New Books; and a Repository of Notes and Queries covering the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. It contains the "Tales and Jests of Hugh Peters", by Mr. Joseph Sabin; and his "Dictionary of Terms" used in a Bibliographical way. These are now very rare works. Joseph Sabin was a bookseller in New York during those years; he was of English birth. His knowledge of English books and of rare books generally excelled that of any bookseller with whom I ever came in contact. He was once in a book store in Oxford, England. Born 1821; died 1861. For these five volumes, newly and neatly bound, uncut, $15.00

They are filled with brief notes, but filled with knowledge, by Mr. Sabin; these notes alone are worth to any enterprising bookseller more than I ask for the whole collection.

Trial of Rt. Rev. Onderdonk.

Trial of the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York. Proceedings of the Court, N. Y., 1845, accompanied by 10 Pamphlets, as follows:

Amicus—A suggestion for what it is worth.
Richmond, J. C. A conspiracy, &c.
No Church without a Bishop.
Onderdonk's Voice of Truth, Nos. 3, 4.
Meade (Bishop). Facts and Circumstances of the Trial.
Meade (Bishop). Second Pamphlet.
Frapier, Paul. Narrative of Facts.
Laicus. The Trial Tried.
Onderdonk. Facts and Circumstances of the Trial.
Hopkins, on the Restoration to the Episcopal Office.
Onderdonk's Reply to Meade.
Onderdonk's Causes of Unbelief.
Is the New York Diocese Vacant?

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK

AUG 26 1907

Two great Law Books for Great Lawyers or Great Students of Law upon which practically all English or Americans or French Statutes rest.

Pandectæ Justinianeæ in Novum Ordinem Digestæ; cum legibus codicis et novellis, quæ Jus Pandectarum, confirmant, explicant, aut abrogant. Præfixus est Index Titulorum & Divesionem omnium, quo totius Opervis. Specimen quoddam & quasi materiar um appendix exhibetur. Subjecta quoque Tabula qua nominatim Leges omnes cum suis Paragraphis & Versiculis ordini Digestorum restituuntur. (3. vols. Folio, Lugduni, 1782.)

The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts.. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

Another of these uncommon books is Gluck's great Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlauterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* by Gluck, with the successive writers, Muhlenbruck,—Fein,—Arndts,—Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Burchard, 1790—1891. ending with the third of Burchard, and bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects, of which work there are fifty books. This set includes the *Vollsstandiges Sach-und Gestz-Register,* (indexes), in four volumes, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandectes. This, according to Brunet, the greatest of French Bibliographers. This set is in 60 volumes octavo. Both sets are in excellent conditions, both as to the leaves and the bindings; and they will be sold for $40 for the two sets. Apply to Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1907. Vol 24. No. 18.

The work of the NEXT FRIENDS in their attempt to get possession of Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy's money is certainly edifying. Here is the Springfield *Republican's* editorial mention of the first days' work:

"Mrs. Eddy's seven 'delusions,' upon which Mr. Chandler depends to prove her mental incompetency, includes one at least that would have sent some of the world's greatest philosophers to the madhouse if it is to be regarded as an evidence of an unsound mind. What the counsel for 'the next friends' calls 'the fundamental delusion of the non-existence and non-reality of the physical universe,' is much older than Mrs. Eddy, and men have believed it whose intellects made a considerable impression upon the world. Nor is the second 'delusion' upon which Mr. Chandler depends peculiar to Mrs. Eddy. The founders of all the older religions entertained the delusion of the supernatural origin of their respective faiths and made no concealment of their belief in the 'supernatural revelations' that came to them. As for delusions concerning the cure and prevention of disease, the world has largely existed on them for 40 centuries and has not yet left its delusions altogether behind it. The 'next friends' are an interesting group of truth seekers, no doubt, and their determination to expose what they think to be a pious imposition on mankind challenges one's admiration—in so far as they cherish no selfish thought of sharing in the estate. But these delusions they speak of, have involved first and last a very considerable portion of the human race."

William E. Chandler, who brought this scandalous law suit, was, a decade ago, one of the most disreputable political men in Washington. In truth, he was obliged to give up his offices there.

Go read Burton's Anatomy, written 300 years ago, and you will find delusion in drugs, fully equal to those held by Mrs. Eddy. She was not the inventor of the "Brown Bread Pills" of the "regular" practitioner, nor does she give hypodemic injection of a grain of water. The newspaper treatment of this woman is neither more nor less than damnable.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York city, regarded as one of the most expert alienists in this country, was engaged to examine and report upon her mental condition, reported: "I am firmly of the opinion that she is competent to take care of herself." "The allegations concerning Mrs. Eddy's belief in '*malicious animal magnetism*' are ridiculous." "She certainly has been subjected to annoyance, false reports of her death, etc." "That she has delusions regarding her son is an absurdity." "Throughout the entire conversation she showed no evidence whatever of any mental disease."

I give her account of her treatment of her son entire:

"She said that she would do this to see that her money would eventually go where she wanted it to go, that is, to

the church she had established. She stated that she had taken care of her son, built him a house, and furnished it from top to bottom, and had done everything for him; that in February last she had put money in trust for him; that he had not paid his insurance nor his poll tax nor his other taxes, and that she felt he was running in debt, and that she made a trust of $125,000, and had put it into the hands of 'that honest man (pointing to Mr. Streeter) and two others.' She referred to the fact that many years before, when her husband died, she asked her son to come home, saying, 'You are all I have; come home and stay with mother, and I will let you have all my property, all my real estate. Here is a home up here, and mother waiting for you if you will come and live with me;' but he refused."

That is the kind of a *Mother-eddyite* this woman is, a term which the *Journal* here continuously uses. My venerable contemporary, you can't hurt this woman with your senseless epithets.

What the people think of these things, is clear when we note the safety of investments in stocks. Here is the difference between 1906 and 1907. The first column is for 1906; the second for 1907.

Union Pacific	185	12[illegible]
U. S. Steel—Pfd	108	9[illegible]
Reading	153	87
Louis. & Nash	147	103
N. Y. Cent	140	102
Amal. Cop	116	70
Am. Smelt	162	94
Pull. Pal. Car	260	157
Penn. Rail	143	115
Rock Island	68	40
Third Ave	124	86
Am. Sugar	136	109
North Pacific	216	115
Gt. North	334	117
Gen. Elec	184	126
Consol. Gas	139	103
Del. & Hud	223	155
Erie	48	21
Standard Oil	605	420

Such of the "public" as owned these shares of stocks, might well be tired.

Here is another specimen given by a New York city newspaper:

Last year Mr. Harriman bought for the Union Pacific, Atchison preferred at

THE

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CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS EARNINGS NEARLY, $900,000

We are able to assure out-of-town depositors, through our MAIL DEPARTMENT, of a satisfactory handling of their accounts, CHECKING or SAVINGS—and they receive all the advantages of connection with a strong, progressive, accommodating National Bank.

Capital	$500,000
Stockholders's Liability	500,000
Surplus and Profits	876,880

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President—AUGUSTUS R. PEIRCE. Cashier—GEORGE G. WOOD.

63 WESTMINSTER STREET,
PROVIDENCE, - - RHODE ISLAND.

104 and the common at 92. They sold to-day (Thursday) at 91 and 82. Baltimore and Ohio he bought at 120. It was 88 1-2 to-day. St. Paul was taken at 162 1-2, compared with the present selling price of 117 1-2. Northwestern was bought at 206. To-day it was 138 1-2; Illinois Central at 175, against 130 now, and New York Central 137 1-2, or 38 points higher than this morning's quotation. On an investment of $131,000,000 there is a shrinkage of about 30 per cent.

The value here shows that business trickery is not necessarily business capacity. Stocks have dropped within ninety days more than six thousand millions of dollars; probably double that sum, for hundreds of stocks are not reported by sales. The first question is, What value as a property investment is a stock? Its stability is that of the wind.

The September *Century* has an account of a most interesting discovery among the Tombs of the Ancient Kings of Egypt. An account is given of the excavation in the Valley of the Tombs of the kings at Thebes, which for the last few years have been financed and directed by Mr. Theodore M. Davis, of Newport, R. I., on behalf of the Egyptian government, have led to the discovery on January 9, 1907, of the tomb of Queen Thiy, the wife of Amenhotep III. and mother of the "Heretic King" Akhnaton. It will be remembered that in 1905 the discovery of the tomb of Yuaa and Thuaa, the father and mother of Queen Thiy, rewarded Mr. Davis' labors; and it has thus been a matter of particular satisfaction both to Mr. Davis and to the government that the same excavations should now have brought to light the tomb of the great queen. Every one who has studied ancient Egyptian history will readily admit that the reigns of Queen Thiy, her husband, Amenhotep III., and her son, Akhnaton, form one of the most absorbingly interesting periods of human history in early days. Akhnaton has aptly been called the first individual in history; that is to say, the first person into the workings of whose mind one may now look; and it is generally admitted that his character was formed under the influence of his mother, Queen Thiy. The finding of the

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tomb of this great queen may therefore be said to be the most important discovery as yet made in these excavations.

It seems strange that we may see here in the *Century*, in the 20th century after the birth of Jesus Christ, the portrait of a man and a woman who died 3000 years before Christ was born.

THE 'SCAPE-GOAT ROCKEFELLER TO BE PRESENTED ALIVE BEFORE THE LORD.

Providence *Tribune*, Aug. 13:

"These later revelations regarding the Standard Oil Company would attract more attention had they not been preceded by so many others that the public is rather tired of the whole subject. Besides, they really add little but details to what was already known."

New York *Times*, Aug. 13:

"The Standard Oil Company has been chosen as the scapegoat of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. It has no friends. It operates under the protection of no tariff duty. It is the most conspicuous and the most generally disliked of all the 'trusts.' An attack upon it, therefore, is bound to be popular."

The value of the newspapers of the present day to the people, is well shown by these two clippings on the same day. Let me describe a scape-goat: "Aaron shall cast lots upon two goats—one to be a burnt offering to the Lord. But the goat on which the lot fell to be a Scape-goat shall be presented alive before the Lord, to make an atonement with Him, and let him go for a scape-goat into the wilderness" (Leviticus 16, 10).

The Bible law concerning Scape-goats is clear. They must be *"presented alive before the Lord."* The N. Y. *Times'* account of this presentation of Scape-goat Rockefeller, will make delightful reading. The account of Enoch has been saved to us. He was translated so that he should not see death (Hebrews 11, v. 5); and he "walked with God" (Gen. 5, v. 24). As to Elijah the Tishbite, the case is more dramatic. Elijah and Elisha were walking together when "a chariot of fire and horses of fire parted them both asunder and Elijah went up *by the whirlwind* into the skies."

Elijah lived at the time when *calves* were worshipped. So, too, does Rocke-

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Cyrus P. Brown, Elbridge T. Gerry, Richard S. Howland, Charles C. Harrington, Joseph Davol, Louis H. Comstock, Herbert N. Fenner, J. Milton Payne, Eben N. Littlefield, James Speyer.

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feller, but with the latter is was the Genuine Golden Calf. When the case of Rockefeller comes "to walk with God", as come it must, we shall have the Trilogy complete.

The hurly-burly issue of a forty page newspaper is utter destruction to any approach to accuracy of statement. Here's a specimen, or two, from the Providence *Journal* of the 28th July: An elaborate article was printed on "Rhode Island's Great Textile Industries." This article is illustrated with a portrait of *Thomas R. Williams,* who, the paper declares, "Built First Power Looms in this Country." The article reads, "*About* 1812, a power loom for weaving *saddle girths and other webbing,* was invented by Thomas R. Williams of Newport" (third column). The portrait given of this inventor is that of the Rev. Thomas Williams, whom I knew well, and who invented nothing but sermons.

There is given also, a portrait of Rowland G. Hazard, beneath which is printed, 'Started First Power Looms on this Continent, at Peace Dale." The article reads, "Prior to 1817 all the yarn spun by the cotton manufacturers in this country was woven by hand looms. There were no power looms in this country, although the Cartwright loom had been invented in England 33 years before." (Cartwright himself says his invention was completed in 1787. White's mem. of Slater, p. 386.) The *Journal* continues, "None of the Cartwright looms *could be imported* into this country. Realizing the need of one, American ingenuity was taxed to supply the want. A machine patented by F. C. Lowell was set up in Waltham in 1815." Rowland G. Hazard was born in October, 1801, at South Kingston. He was fourteen years old when Lowell started his Power Looms at Waltham in 1815. How then could Hazard be the "First to start a Power Loom on this Continent?" One more, "The first use of power machinery, in woolen manufacture, was at Peace Dale, in South Kingston, in 1804. It was a carding machine (third column). No such place as "Peace Dale in South Kingston" was known in 1804. All that was then done, was to run a carding machine by using a water-wheel. This statement cannot be true; for sixteen

The Lands of Rhode Island

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years before this "Peace Dale" matter, wool had been manufactured by some kind of power machinery, at East Greenwhich (White's Mem. of Slater, p. 62). It will never do to follow this paper in the *Journal*, as being historical. It was written upon a certain bias, for the purpose of glorifying certain individuals.

"Divers Parliaments have attempted to prevent the repeal of their statutes by subsequent Parliaments; but this could never be effected, for a subsequent Parliament has always power to suspend, abrogate, qualify, or make void, in whole, or in part, any statute made by a former Parliament, notwithstanding any words of restraint, or prohibition contained in such statute" (Bacon's Abridgment, under "Statute," sec. D, p. 638, v. 4).

The following clipping is taken from the Providence *Tribune* of August 23d. It was taken from the *Wall Street Journal*:

STANDARD OIL AND THE TARIFF.

"The Wall Street Journal seems to be very sure that the development of the Standard Oil Company is, after all, the really logical outcome of our system of so protecting the home market that the consumer is unable to procure an outside supply, while to the producer is given the full benefit of the free field and the early risks of exploitation.

Thereupon the Editor of the *Tribune* writes:

"It is doubtless true that, in common with thousands of enterprises, the development of the Standard Oil Company along certain lines can be directly traced to the tariff. And, as with those of other concerns, its net prices are higher at home than abroad, and the margin of profit, as has frequently been maintained, between costs and prices is from one and a half to three times greater in the domestic market." If it is true, which

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

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fact the *Tribune* admits, how can this paper defend its cause in constantly urging and defending a Tariff, while it admits that such concerns as the Standard Oil are created? It is sickening to look upon men and see the terrible sinking out of sight of all integrity:

But the day is rapidly coming when men of the type of Ryan, Rockefeller, Rogers, Harriman, Carnegie and the like, will wish they had never been born. The love of money is the Root of all Evil.

Why not pension the Smoke Inspector? Since Mr. Justice Tanner's destruction of the Smoke Nuisance law, those gentlemen using soft coal just laugh at the Inspector.

Can a Judge use his office for the *destruction of laws* made to protect the community, or is a Judge created by the people, or at least in the name of the people, to destroy the people's right as against public nuisances?

The State holds nine indictments against coal dealers, here in Providence. No trials can be had. Why not sell these indictments at auction as curiosities? The indicted men would surely buy them, through brokers, and thus the People can get back a trifle of the money paid to the Grand Jury which found these indictments.

Twice since these indictments, the dealers have all, at the same instant, advanced the price of coal to consumers.

A friend desires me to call attention to an excellent set of the Rhode Island Colonial Records, in 10 vols. He wishes $20.00. These Records are growing more and more scarce week by week; presently it will be difficult to find a set for sale, at any reasonable price.

Just consider for one moment, you who work and earn your daily bread, that melons are selling (that is, I suppose they are being sold) at $1.75 each, at a store in Providence where only the poor trade.

How far from Government ownership is this proposition of a Connecticut Railroad Corporation, that the city of Providence raise the money, and build a railroad tunnel under Prospect Hill? The "gaul" of Mellen is bigger than an elephant's; yes, even than "he hopes to be" Taft's. Mellen is rapidly becoming a New England Harriman.

A Dealer in Groceries and Provisions here in Providence, offers coffee, thus: He offers seven different "Blends" and two "Mixtures." The prices for the "Blends" run thus, 15, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30, 33; and for the Mixtures, 9, 13, all so many cents per pound.

What is the difference between a "Blend" and a "Mixture?" Webster says, a "Blend" is a "Mixture of one thing with another thing." Again, "To mix, mingle, or combine." Again, "To confuse, to confound, to pollute by mixture." Of course a mixture is nothing more nor less than a blend.

The highest priced coffee is the Java, selling now in New York for 16 cents; Rio, of which growth, the largest amount is brought into the United States. It sells in New York for 6 cents.

A "Blend" of Java, 1 lb., 16c., with Rio, 1 lb., 6c., makes the cost 11c. Suppose we use one lb. 16c. Java, with three lbs. of Rio, it makes the cost 7 1-2 cents. Any blend possible cheapens the cost and the quality. Don't be so fooled and cheated.

Never, since Benedict Arnold and William Coddington, laid the foundation of this State on the then unheard of principle of Soul Liberty, has there been anything like the number of suicides that is now taking place—and it is all among laboring men. Life to a working man is indeed hopeless, or is it, as the newspapers inform us, Prosperity? Yes, it is prosperity of the Harriman-Rockefeller type that is the underlying cause of every suicide.

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The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

Another of these uncommon books is Gluck's great Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlauterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* by Gluck, with the successive writers, Muhlenbruck,—Fein,—Arndts,—Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Burchard, 1790—1891, ending with the third of Burchard, and bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects, of which work there are fifty books. This set includes the *Vollsstandiges Sach-und Gesetz-Register,* (indexes), in four volumes, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandectes. This, according to Brunet, the greatest of French Bibliographers. This set is in 60 volumes octavo. Both sets are in excellent conditions, both as to the leaves and the bindings; and they will be sold for $40 for the two sets. Apply to Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL MUD THROWING

There is so much now being published here, which, in some quarters, is supposed to concern Rhode Island History; and yet is so different from anything which I have been able to discover, that something like a sensation of fear creeps over me as I walk carefully by the file of the Providence *Tribune*, which lies in the counting room, next to the Arcade. I have long intended to print, but not in this connection, a few parts of a couple of letters, written by *William Arnold*, the gentleman whom my illustrious friend, James N. Arnold, asserts was the inventor of Soul Liberty, as a principle of government, founded here, when Providence was planted by Roger Williams.

"Pautuxit, 7th mo., 1651.

"Whereas, Mr. Coddington have gotten a Charter of Roade Island, and Commacucke Island, *to himself*, he have thereby broken the force of *their Charter*, that went under the name of Providence."

"Now these Gortonists that live at Showomet; and that Company of Providence are gathering £200 (two hundred pounds sterling) to send Mr. Roger Williams unto the Parliament to get them a Charter of these Parts."

"Under the Pretence of Liberty of Conscience about these Parts there comes to live all the Scume, the Runaways of the Country."

"I thought it my duty to give you intelligence unto the much Honored Court (of the Massachusetts Bay) of that which is now working in these parts. They all stand prepared enemies against all the United Colonies; there may come mischief and trouble upon the whole country, if their project be not prevented."

"I humblie desire *my name be concealed* lest they hearing of what I have herin written will be enraged against me, and so will revenge themselves upon me."

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

These two letters are printed in Hazard's Historical Collections (v. 1, p. 555, Philadelphia, 1794).

This gentleman was the first American ancestor of Benedict Arnold, who undertook in 1664 to destroy Soul Liberty by the Colony General Assembly. He was the ancestor of Jonathan Arnold, a member from Rhode Island in the Continental Congress, and who betrayed to the British the orders of Washington concerning certain secret movements of the army. He was the ancestor of Benedict Arnold, a General of the army of the Revolution, who entered secretly, to deliver to the British, the Fortifications of West Point. He was the ancestor of Stephen Arnold, a Judge of a Rhode Island Court, in 1774, who turned to be a Tory, and actually brought on a Riot. He was the ancestor of Lemuel H. Arnold, the chief actor in the most corrupt gubernatorial contest under the Charter Government, to wit, that of 1830-1833. Concerning

Stephen Arnold, Samuel G. Arnold doubles, and twists, and leaves his readers in confusion. The truth is that the military, two companies, were sent and Judge Arnold was forced to write an acknowledgment of his wrong in countenancing a riot, and to read it aloud to the military (Arnold's Hist. R. I. 2. 340). These men all came from William Arnold, who played false to the colony first planted here. One of these *Tribune* historians insists that this William Arnold was the Founder of Liberty of Conscience, or, as it really was, *Soul Liberty*, as the principle of government.

I have by no means finished here the telling of the history of these early Arnolds; I have here just begun; but I will ultimately finish it, terrible indeed, as it is. Would William Arnold, if he had planted Providence on the principle of Soul Liberty, separated from the Civil Government, written the paragraph beginning, *"Under the Pretence of Liberty of Conscience,"* etc.? Such an idea is preposterous.

Under this recent influx of "historical" mud, not one single new fact in Rhode Island History has been proved; by the writers of the "mud," nor has one single solid truth, hitherto believed, been overthrown.

James N. Arnold has done one great service; he has made it necessary to make new and stronger studies of the characters of these Arnolds, and the result will be terrific against them.

I will touch another tender spot in this modern method of historical study. Richard Scott's information as to the one who first *"proposed Liberty of Conscience:"*

"He (Roger Williams) proposed Liberty of Conscience, and he was so zealous for it, at the first coming home of the Charter, 1663, that nothing in Government must be acted till that was granted." This is from Richard Scott's Letter, in "a New England Firebrand Quenched" (London, 1678, page 247). Here is Scott's own statement, that Roger Williams *proposed Soul Liberty*. Nevertheless, one of these modern newspaper scholars published this in the Newport Mercury, 4th July, 1903: "Richard Scott was the first signer and *reported author* of the celebrated covenant fixing Soul Liberty into the government of a State."

Once more will I touch a tender spot. James N. Arnold has been attempting for months to deprive Roger Williams of being the first man on earth to separate Soul Liberty from Civil Govern-

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ment. This principle was fixed into the "Warwick" Charter of 1643-4; and more firmly in the Charter of Charles the Second of 1663. On page 110, v. 2, R. I. Colonial Records, are five propositions pretending to be his Majesty's Will and Pleasure. The Third (3rd) of these propositions was destruction to Soul Liberty, as it had been fixed by the Charter of 1663. I am now prepared to show that Benedict Arnold was the man who brought these propositions into existence, and I can name his agent in doing this infamous work.

When a believer in Christian Science dies, the New York *Times* screams Fraud at Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy, and writes a column, more or less, exposing the fraud. When did Mary G. Baker Eddy say that she could, or that Christian Science could *exterminate* death, and make human life eternal? It is all a New York *Times* lie. There is an innate principle of Truth in Christian Science, and that newspaper can never exterminate it, any more than it can fix virtue in the humbuggery of druggery, or in mosquito vaccination.

"The Puritans planted the new colony called Massachusetts Bay; in a little while, however, disputes arose in the new colony over church matters, and numbers of the settlers went off under different leaders and built other towns. One of them, a young minister named Roger Williams, was so disliked that he was ordered to go back to England. Instead of going to England, Williams fled to the village of Massasoit, passed a winter there, and in the spring built a house near by at a place he called Providence. This was the beginning of the Colony of Rhode Island. * * * The arrival of settlers in the Connecticut Valley led the chief of the Pequot Indians to attempt to drive out the whites, and he began by trying to persuade other tribes to join him on the warpath. Hearing of this the settlers begged Roger Williams to do his best to prevent such a union of powerful tribes. Williams had little reason to love the people who had driven him into exile; but *he was too noble a man to seek revenge,* and by his influence the union of tribes was prevented" (McMaster's Primary History of the United States, 1901, pp. 60, 61).

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Somehow, I like the phrase concerning the nobleness of the personal character of Roger Williams. But nobleness was not a required principle upon this occasion. It was not the Connecticut settlers who were about to become the victims of the Pequots; but it was the Massachusetts settlers who drove Roger Williams into the wilderness; again, the Massachusetts General Court never made an order to send Williams back to England. Mr. McMaster is a Williamsite.

One of the "Dialogues of the Dead," written by Lord Lyttleton, was between the Duke of Guise and Machiavelli. Guise charged Machiavelli with writing a book, "the pernicious maxims of which produced in France a government of such dissimulation, such perfidy, such violent worthless and sanguinary counsels, as threw the Kingdom into the utmost confusion" (p. 90). Guise continues: "You led us on into those crooked paths, out of which there is no retreat, without danger; nor a possibility of advancing without being execrable to all mankind; and whoever is so has all things to fear from that detestation" (p. 93). Suppose, in place of Machiavelli we apply the language to Harriman and Rockefeller, and look upon our Railroad Highways as the "Crooked Paths" which Guise mentioned. In the light of present conditions such a consideration is certainly sententious.

The works in literature of Samuel Johnson, are extensive and sometimes instructive. A specimen or two will not be without value. In writing a paper on Lord Lyttleton, Johnson says: "About this time (no time given) Lyttelton published his *Dialogues of the Dead,* which were very eagerly read, though the production, rather as it seems, of leisure than study; rather effusions than compositions. The names of his persons, too, often enable the reader to anticipate their conversation" (Johnson's Works, v. 11, p. 347).

Boswell included in his Life of Johnson, Maxwell's *Collectanae Ædinburg.* 1873, p. 175), in which is this characterization of Lyttelton: "He deemed his Dialogues a nigatory performance. That man (he said) sat down to write a book to tell the world what the world had all

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his life been telling him." This Croker thinks Johnson never could have said; because "He could not have stated as censure, what in truth is the highest praise of such work" (Boswell's Life, Croker ed. 1848, p. 218).

But Johnson spoke quite the same in his talks about Goldsmith. Here is a specimen: "It is amazing how little he knows" (Boswell's Life, Edinburgh, Ed. 212). "Whether indeed, we take him, (Goldsmith), as a poet, or as a comic writer, or as a historian, he stands in the first class" (Page 212, sec. col.). Again, "The great excellence of a writer is to put into his book as much as his book will hold. Goldsmith has done this in his history." Certainly one criticism is about as equitable as the other.

A couple of Boston newspapers printed dispatches with references to speeches made at a meeting of Congregational ministers, which was held at the Beneficent Church, in this city, of which Mr. Krom is pastor. The subject was the morality of running churches on Rockefeller money. First this from the Boston *Traveller*:

"I am not defending the Standard Oil Company, by any means," he added, as the look of horror at his statements on the faces of his hearers became apparent, "but I believe the remarks of many ministers, made without proper information or knowledge, has done a great deal to injure the churches in the eyes of the public."

Then this from the *Herald*:

"The Rev. Asbury Krom, pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church, replied by saying: 'I believe with a recent writer that more harm has been done by the discussion of this gift than can be repaired in many years. If the money had been accepted as other gifts, quietly, all this notoriety would have been avoided. I am free to say that there is not one minister who has been heard against the acceptance of this gift but what has a deacon in his church who is engaged in a more illegitimate method of making money than Rockefeller.'"

In plain English, take what Rockefeller money you can get—but keep still—and that is good religion.

Martha's Vineyard was a place known to Roger Williams as Martin's Vineyard (Narr. Club Key to Indian Language, 117).

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Among the earliest Records of the town of Scituate, R. I., I have found some curious spellings of Indian names of places, which I wish to bring into notice:

Westconaid—Wesconaid.

Westquednaig—Westquidnaig.

Westquodniak—Westquadnank.

This was in an agreement between the Proprietors of Westquodniak and the Proprietors of Providence, made in 1708. It was recorded in Providence in 1734. Executed in 1708.

In the Scituate Records (v. 1, p. 57) is an instrument recorded by Stephen Hopkins, Town Clerk, 3rd February, 1732-3, in which the hill on which Stephen Hopkins was born, is spelled thus:

Chaupaumyskcock.

This is different from any spelling which I have before found. Here are others: "Pautixett River that cometh out of Punhungansett."

Another name not before found is: Quanopaug, a swamp, 1784. This swamp and lands around it belonged to Dr. Solomon Drown and his brother and sisters.

The real origin of the name of this State, as it appeared in the charter of 1663, thus: "The Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," was a letter, written by Oliver Cromwell, "Protector of the Commonwealth, to Ye President, Assistants and Inhabitants of Rhode Island, with ye rest of ye Providence Plantations, in ye Narragansett Bay in New England." Roger Williams was then President of this Colony. In this letter, it would be well to note that Cromwell calls the Document, which Roger Williams brought in 1643 from Parliament, a *Charter*, and not a *Patent*. It would also be well to note that this episode caused Coddington to fly from Rhode Island with his Sham fraud, called a commission, which was no commission at all (Col. Rec. 1, 316, 327).

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The packing of a water pipe at a water closet at our house began to leak. It was but a drop, but a continuous dropping comes, in time, to become a nuisance. I attempted to fix it, for now I perform all needed repackings of faucets, or other similar constructions in our water apparatus. But this time a broken right arm stopped me, and I called a plumber. It was early in May. His shop was ten minutes' walk from our house. He came and "fixed" the leak in fifteen minutes. Then came the bill:

1 1-2 hours time, at 56c	83c
Packing	5c
	88c

I paid at once, but the dropping of water never stopped a moment, it went right on.

I again called the plumber, and was informed that a "strike was on." At last, in August, I was able to get a plumber. He showed at once the defect in the first man's work, and repacked. But the leak went right on; and the bill came right on:

1 1-2 hours at 56c	83c
Packing	10c
	93c

I called again, but could get no help. And then called another plumbing concern. A boy was sent; but forgetting the packing the boy went back to his shop to get the necessary material; before going he showed me the ridiculous work of man number 2. At last he comes, in ten minutes the work was done, and now our job is done.

Third bill:

3 1-2 hours at 60c	$2.10
Rubber packing	.25
	$2.35

The time consumed by this "boy journeyman" in going to the shop and then to a rubber shop to get the needed piece of rubber, was an hour and a half, all of which time was charged to me, and which I at once paid.

Thus for a bit of work, which but for my broken arm I could have done in 15 minutes, at a cost of 10 cents, these men made me pay $4.16 and kept the nuisance in operation four months.

A friend has just shown me a bill which she had just paid a plumber for work done in August last. It has the item. Four (4) hours labor at 65 cents per hour. Here are three different prices for labor in this same month of August, 1907, to wit, 56, 60 and 65 cents. This whole plumbing business is a continuous swindle and has been for years.

Before the Rhode Island Hospital was built, there stood an old wooden building called the Marine Hospital. There is a note in the Boston *Medical Intelligencer* (v. 2, p. 188, for 1825): "A Hospital and Quarantine establishment are in contemplation, at Providence, and a lot on Field's Point has been selected and purchased for its location."

N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad stock has dropped within 90 days from 195 to 158. This corporation owns and runs all the street railways in the city of Providence. Never hereafter can any street railway from outside the city line of Providence, ever enter this city, without this Connecticut company's consent, and a daily payment of money.

The Protective Tariff is neither more nor less than downright robbery. A Thing sells for one dollar, and pays the maker a profit. The maker gets Congress to enact a Dingley Tariff on the Thing, and it sells for two dollars. You get the very same Thing, for two dollars, for which you paid one dollar. That is *your* Prosperity. This tremendous fraud has utterly corrupted every form of business integrity. Moreover, it has sapped the foundation of all religions. Look at the Rockefeller Bible Class.

SEP 23 1907

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE BANK OF THE PEOPLE

THE CORPORATE TRUSTEE, such as is this institution, never dies; therefore no lapse of management is possible. To guarantee faithfulness in the discharge of our duties as Administrator, Trustee, Executor, Guardian, etc., we have deposited with the General Treasurer of the State of Rhode Island approved bonds aggregating more than 20% of our capital stock.

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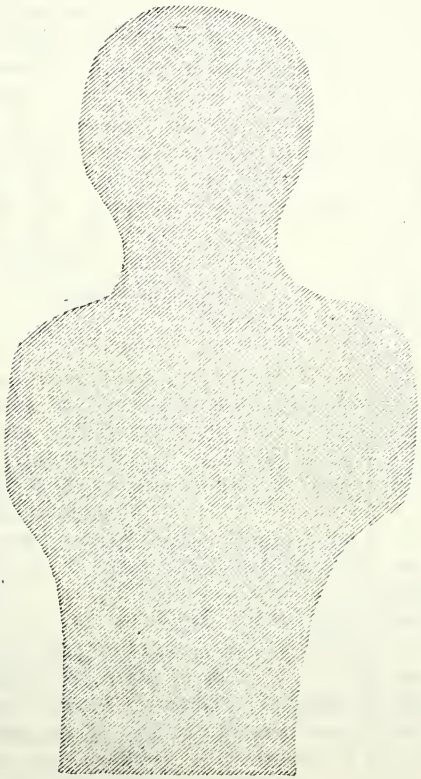

This curious figure is a Grave Head Stone, in a family burying ground of a Hopkins' family in Foster, R. I., on Mount Hygiea. This stone is about eleven by twenty-two inches. It is the grave of a child. There is no inscription upon it. There are a few other names in this burial ground besides Hopkins, as, for instance, Cooke, Clark and Stone. There is no means of knowing the name of the child marked with this curious head stone.

There is a tomb stone inscribed Ezekiel Hopkins, D. 27 Oct., 1842, aged 85 years and 12 days.

"He served his country in the War of the Revolution; maintained and defended the rights of his fellow citizens; lived peacefully as a parent; tender and affectionate and died respected."

He served in the war, in no manner, in any company, or regiment, or army, or battle. He was merely a militia man in this then back town of Foster.

The Olneyville Black Soot is unceasing. The Law makes it a Public Nuisance, but the City Solicitor will bring no legal actions. How long are we to stand such work?

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

8 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1907. | Vol 24. No. 20.

THE TAINT OF TREASON IN THE ANCESTRAL BLOOD OF THE ARNOLDS.

Woonsocket, R. I., Sept. 23, 1907.

My Dear Friend Rider:

I see by BOOK NOTES that both you and I *erred* in relation to the ancestry of *Dr. Jonathan Arnold* of Revolutionary fame. I derived my knowledge from Dr. Seth Arnold, who inscribed upon his monument the error that the ancestor of the Arnolds, whom I record in my history of Woonsocket, was William Arnold, a *partner* of the late Roger Williams.

But the ancestor of Dr. Jonathan Arnold and his descendants, Gov. Lemuel H. Arnold and Samuel G. Arnold, the historian, was Thomas Arnold, the *half-brother,* and not the son of William Arnold.

Your old friend,

E. RICHARDSON.

It is possible that I am in error. There is nothing but confusion in the Arnold Genealogy. Different members of the family have concocted their own lives, or tried to do so, and no two of these concoctions agree.

William Arnold calls Thomas his brother (N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg. v. 33, p. 428).

The Rev. O. P. Fuller states, that "Thomas" was the second son of William (Hist. Warwick, p. 16).

In the Arnold Genealogy, in Hist. Gen. Reg. v. 33, H. T. Drown says, Thomas was admitted a Freeman of Providence in 1658, and that he sat as a Deputy in 1670. But he does not mention that Thomas Arnold sat but a single day (29 June). There was a Jonathan, born in 1708; another, born in 1741. There was a Jonathan married in 1724 or 1727, another, married in 1763; there was one in Smithfield who had a son born in 1773, but there is no end to the confusion. It makes no difference to my argument; the taint of treason flows in the ancestral blood of both lines.

This is a land of Religious Liberty; but it was specifically declared, that "those who do not actually disturb the *Civil Peace,* shall be permitted to enjoy their own judgments and consciences in matters of religion" (the *Charter,* p. 55). Firing a hundred bombs at midnight in *"Honor"* of some unheard of Patron Saint, in a city, is a disturbance of the Civil Peace. There is besides nothing akin to Religion in it. One night we have given to Maria Latani; another night, to Saint Rocco; and last night, Sept. 28th, to— the Devil. Is there no law aside from politics?

He believes in "Protection;" so, too, do I; but the field of his belief is forbidden ground to him who works, and him who has to eat. His "protection" must not protect the Laborer, nor the consumer. His "Protection" finds an illustration in the Standard Oil's 1000 per cent. I believe in protection which protects all of us.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 23d, 1907.

Sidney S. Rider, Esq.,
73 Almy Street,
Providence, R. I.

My Dear Sir:—

Allow me to call your attention to three mistakes of yours, in the issue of "Book Notes," of September 7th, 1907, on page 141, in which you refer to the town of "South Kingstown" as "South Kingston," when there was never any such town in the State of Rhode Island.

Believe me, to be, very respectfully,

GEO. H. PETTIS.

It is always a pleasure to have my errors exposed in order that I may correct them. An error in BOOK NOTES, corrected in BOOK NOTES, makes BOOK NOTES historically innocuous. Of course I am sorry when I make a *"mistake"* in a historical statement. In this case I made no mistake. I used the form *"Kingston"* with eyes wide open, and this is what I saw: In 1669 the Narragansett Country was placed by the King of England in the jurisdiction of the Colony of Rhode Island. It was named by the General Assembly King's Province (Col. Rec. 2, 257). *"Kingstown"* was incorporated 1674 (Col. Rec. 2, 525). This is again referred to in the Colonial Records (v. 3, p. 55) as being *Kings Towne*, and this in the Index to the same volume (page 567) thus, "Kingston, act establishing." This name of this Town was destroyed in June, 1686 (Fones Records, 176). This act is thus stated in the Colonial Records (vi 31, p. 201), "The first town formerly called Kingston," etc. In 1698 "Fones was clerke of Kings Towne" (Fones Rec. 77). In 1712, the form was "Kingstown" (Col. Rec. 4, 142). Wilkins Updike in June, 1847, dates his Preface to the History of the Narragansett Church from "Kingston, R. I." Mr. Arnold, in his History of Rhode Island, gives Kingston (p. 388); Kingstown (p. 453); Kingston (p. 485); Kingstown (p. 455); Kingston (p. 497). All these are in Volume one. The Index reads, "Kingstown or Kingston." In May, 1826, the General Assembly changed the corporate name of the Pettiquamscut Academy to the *Kingston* Academy (Acts and Res. May, 1826, p. 36). All publications of the R. I. College of Agriculture are printed "Kingston, R. I." In July, 1882, the Histori-

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63 WESTMINSTER STREET,
PROVIDENCE, - - RHODE ISLAND.

cal Society passed a resolution on the death of Elisha R. Potter; it began, "Born at *Kingston*, R. I., June 20, 1811." In his opening letter to the new edition of Potter's Early Hist. Narragansett, William H. Potter dates it from Kingston (p. 320).

In May, 1855, the General Assembly incorporated the "*Kingston*" Savings Bank, and in 1871, again used the same word. J. Hagadorn Wells, in 1902, wrote to me two letters. He began both with "*Kingston.*" The General Assembly itself has used both spellings; so, too, has Mr. Arnold; in truth, all the writers who have used the form Kingston, are mature, educated men. Practically in every day use the form Kingstown is not in use. Knowing these things, I used the form because I like it, and I cannot see my "three mistakes."

Among the Letters to the Editor of the Sunday *Journal*, 29th September, is one asking information concerning the Statue of Franklin, in the front of the Franklin Lyceum Building. There was no ceremony of unveiling. The Franklin Lyceum Building was built by George W. Danielson for the Danielson Heirs, who dwelt in Connecticut. At the making of the drawings, Mr. Danielson saw in the newspapers accounts of this statue of Franklin. He at once entered into a correspondance concerning it; the result was this replica. Mr. Danielson lived with us at the time, and I remember the talks we had about it. I cannot remember the name of Greenough, connected with it; but this would appear by comparison.

The New York *Times* gave an elaborate editorial on the death of Lord Dunmore, asserting that this death showed clearly the rotten work of *Mothcreddysm*. This Editor's work was a fine specimen of intellectually rotten reasoning.

A BENEDICTION.

[Copy of Cablegram.]

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H.,
Aug. 31, 1907.

Countess of Dunmore and family,
55 Lancaster Gate, West, London, England.

Divine Love is your ever-present help. You, I, and mankind have cause to lament the demise of Lord Dunmore; but as the Christian Scientist, the servant of God and man, he still lives, loves, labors.

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

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I print the following letter because I like it. I know the writer of it, and have known him many years. He is a Bookseller, and an educated man; but he is more than that, he is a man of courage, because it takes a man of courage to write such a letter. It is grand, and above all, *God's Truth.*

Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1907.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy,

Concord, N. H.

My Dear Madam:—Permit me, though a stranger, to congratulate you on the great victory in the cause of right and justice recently obtained by you in the courts of New Hampshire. I am not a Christian Scientist, but a lover of truth and justice, and I consider your victory as a cause of rejoicing to all such, whether Christian or pagan, Jew or Gentile, black, white, or brown, without distinction of race, creed or previous condition of servitude. The victory is, it seems to me, one over the world, the flesh, and the devil: insensate yellow journalism, ungrateful greed, and unscrupulous malice. The rights of every man and woman in this country are more secure and will be more easily defended in consequence of your great moral and legal triumph. Your calm and dignified attitude cannot but command the admiration of all fair-minded people.

The vindication of your wisely chosen associates is another important consideration. The counsel selected by you to defend your rights have added luster to their already great fame, and the ability shown by them cannot but excite the admiration of even their opponents and enemies. The Parthian shot of one of the latter, in the form of a malignant threat to follow you beyond the limits of this mortal life, and the aggressive malice exhibited in a press interview of another, show conclusively the animus of all the preceding actions, and exhibit in a painful light the character of these unfortunate persons. Doubtless you view these and the authors of them with the profound pity they deserve.

All true lovers of truth and justice, whether agreeing with you and your co-workers in the matter of philosophy and creed or not, can but rejoice in all of your efforts and those of your co-workers which make for righteousness and ameliorate social conditions, and will bid you "God speed" in your noble work.

Yours respectfully,

DANA ESTES.

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We ought all to be thankful here in this fly-speck State that corporations are immune, under our Criminal Statutes. The Smoke Nuisance Law was written by City Solicitor Baker. When we consider the authorship, and the interpretation, the first by the City Solicitor; the last by a Judge of last resort of the Superior Court, and the result which has followed, we have wondered for what purpose these gentlemen hold their positions.

That letter, by James N. Arnold, in the *Tribune* of the 22d September, asking President Faunce to give his (Faunce's) authority Book, Volume, and Page, for his (Faunce's) statement that "Roger Williams was the first man to found a State on the principle of separation of State whose fundamental compact was a promise of allegiance and obedience *in civil things only.*" The questioning of the President of Brown University by so profound a scholar, so alarmed the President, that his resignation of the Presidency was at the point of being sent. I rushed in with the *New England Fire Brand Quenched,* London, 1678, page 247, where Richard Scott says: "He (Roger Williams) '*proposed*' Liberty of Conscience," and the President threw away his resignation.

In the light of recent exposures, it strikes me with surprise, that the two leading newspapers here in Providence, should have printed on the same day two such paragraphs as these. At the head of a most prominent column, the Sunday *Tribune*, Sept. 22, printed this: "John D. Rockefeller, personally one of the finest men I have ever met, and the Standard Oil Company is one of the most maligned of business organizations." And the Providence Sunday *Journal* prints this: "Henry Huttlerton Rogers, one of the master minds in American Business." No two men who have ever lived in this country, have done the country so much damage. Never have two men come so near destroying this Republic. There was in comparison, something honorable in the work of the Pirates of the Gulf, when compared with the work of these "master minds" and Bible Class constructors. Blood alone will settle the difficulty.

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

All the Street Railroads in the northern part of Rhode Island, and all the Highways also, are in the ownership of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. This clipping comes from the Springfield *Republican,* singularly enough no Rhode Island newspaper has ventured to crack its press by re-printing it:

"Shares of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road sold down to 139 yesterday. We have to go back a good many years to find the equal of that figure in relation to this stock. The Consolidated company was formed in 1872 and in December of that year the stock sold down to 138, even though paying 10 per cent. But that was a time when 10 and 12 per cent was quite a common rate for time money and call rates were soaring up to 100 per cent or more. In 1873, after the September panic, the stock got down to a fraction over 112, but by the middle of 1875, the stock had risen above 140 and has not since gone below that figure until now. In the panic year of 1884 its lowest quotation was 175, and the lowest in the panic of 1893 and following business depression was 160, reached in 1896. The highest price at which the stock was ever sold was 270, reached in June, 1890, and not 254 as published in yesterday morning's news. Indeed, the stock touched 262 and a fraction in 1893, before the panic of that year."

On the fourth of August last, the Providence *Journal* published an article on "*Mount Hygeia,* the Home of Solomon Drowne," written by Prof. William Whitman Bailey, Professor *emeritus* of Brown University. Dr. Drown was, like Prof. Bailey, a Botanical Professor at Brown, and these lands on Mount Hygeia were his Botanical garden, and there yet remains growing many specimens of his planting—things uncommon to lands around. Many things have been written about Prof. Drown, and his work, but in them all there is nothing at all comparable to this, lately printed by the *Journal.*

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

It contains 9 original engraved portraits, besides a picture of the "Witch House" at Newbury, Mass.; and of the Indian assault on a house at Medway, Mass.; a map of the original bounds of Natick, Mass., with the initials of the First Settlers there, and the Heraldic Arms of the Morse Family, a Copper Plate, Hand Coloured. Of infinite genealogical value to any Morse, with much intermarriage value.

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass. 8vo, bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50

For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

Life of Ticknor.

Life and Letters of George Ticknor. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, by George S. Hilliard. Boston, 1876. $2.50

History of Situate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $12.50

One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 309 families in it.

J. F. Cooper's Novels.

J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels. Darley's Illustrations. Original editions, in excellent condition. Cloth, viz., Wish-ton-wish, Red Rover, Bravo, Prairie, Pioneers, Spy, the Pilot, in all 7 vols. $15.00

Naturalist's Library.

The Naturalist's Library, by Sir William Jardine. 40 vols, 12mo, cloth, gilt tops. $20.00

This superb work has on Birds 14 vols.; on Animals 13 vols.; on Insects 7 vols.; on Fishes 6 vols. It has 1200 plates of Birds, Insects, Animals and Fishes. It has 2 beautiful volumes confined wholly to Humming Birds.

Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics.

Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, containing amusing Dissertations and Enquiries concerning a variety of subjects the most remarkable and proper to excite curiosity and attention to the whole range of the mathematical and philosophical sciences. First composed by M. Ozanum. Lately recomposed by M. Montucca, and now (1803) translated into English by Charles Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy. 4 vols. with 100 plates. Boards uncut. London, 1803. $3.25

There is a marked sincerity in expressing here a specimen: "He preferably chose American plants; but his catholicity of thought ever forbade him to exclude anything which would add to the charm of educational value of the inclosures." There is dignity of expression, which is pleasing; here is a specimen, "Indeed the approach to Mount Hygeia is heralded by the Forest Monarchs of the old garden, that tower above the neighboring woods." That is truly poetic in thought, if not in form.

But here comes the fine eye picture of scenes, which the flight of years has made obscure in the dim distance: "The garden soon became known to the learned of his time; and we can easily fancy the good Doctor wandering through its paths with such, commenting and explaining. While there is no record of such a happening, I love to imagine that he may have even entertained some of the great early botanists, Bartram, Michaux, Nuttall, or Ravinesque. I know not who were his scientific friends, but I am sure he was easily peer of most. He loved literature with a keen and critical fondness, and above all, he loved poetry." Nothing equal to this has ever been written about Mount Hygeia and his work upon it.

Dr. Drown was the designer of the second seal of Rhode Island College. It was the *Temple of Janus*. Dr. Drown's design was an open temple. But the Trustees changed the *open* to a *closed* temple. This changed the antique classics which Dr. Drown had followed, and destroyed the fine thought which had led Drown's mind to select it. It has two mottos. The upper one reads,

Virtus magis colenda.

The lower one reads,

Patet omnibus.

The newspaper story that the Bishop of London has brought "on his own account" the "original Charter of the Colony of Rhode Island," and that "He found the precious Document hidden in the Library of his Episcopal Palace at Fulham-on-the-Thames, in London." The newspaper writer continues: "It will be a very valuable contribution to the archives of the United States" (the Bishop intends giving it to the President). "It seems probable that the Bishop's Document is the charter granted to Rhode Island and Providence by Charles II of England in 1663." Thereupon, the newspaper quotes as evidence the religious liberty clause the charter of 1663. There is no probability that this story is true. The King executed two copies of the charter of 1663. One was to be sent in a ship; and the second was to be sent in another ship, following the first. This was done to avoid the trouble of a loss of the first copy at sea. But both copies reached Rhode Island safely, and both are here now—one at the State House; the other the State Government placed in the Historical Society's Cabinet. But the charter of 1643 is missing; it disappeared secretly about 1663, and has never been found. If this Bishop really has brought a charter, the Secretary of State, Mr. Bennett, ought to take steps at once to discover whether this is the missing charter, and if it is to secure it, if possible, for this State.

A Providence Editor writes: "The advance of bakery pies (and bread) may be expected to injure materially the business of the purveyors of dyspepsia cures." It does wonders sometimes to make fun of serious things. But just now it may become dangerous. The people eating these pies, and bread, earning not more than six dollars a week, have seen the cost of food increase within a year more than 33 per cent. They have also seen one of Rockefeller's Oil Corporations making annual dividends of 1000 per cent. It must seem funny to them.

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Two great Law Books for Great Lawyers or Great Students of Law upon which practically all English or Americans or French Statutes rest.

Pandectæ Justinianeæ in Novum Ordinem Digestæ; cum legibus codicis et novellis, quæ Jus Pandectarum, confirmant, explicant, aut abrogant. Præfixus est Index Titulorum & Divesionem omnium, quo totius Opervis. Specimen quoddam & quasi materiar um appendix exhibetur. Subjecta quoque Tabula qua nominatim Leges omnes cum suis Paragraphis & Versiculis ordini Digestorum restituuntur. (3. vols. Folio, Lugduni, 1782.)

The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

Another of these uncommon books is Gluck's great Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlauterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* by Gluck, with the successive writers, Muhlenbruck,—Fein,—Arndts,—Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Burchard, 1790—1891, ending with the third of Burchard, and bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects, of which work there are fifty books. This set includes the *Vollsstandiges Sach-und Gestz-Register,* (indexes), in four volumes, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandectes. This, according to Brunet, the greatest of French Bibliographers. This set is in 60 volumes octavo. Both sets are in excellent conditions, both as to the leaves and the bindings; and they will be sold for $40 for the two sets. Apply to Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1907. Vol 24. No. 21.

The Genealogy of the Rhode Island Arnold family. This invaluable work was published in the New Eng. Hist. Gen. Register for October, 1879. It covers a dozen pages, more or less, of that periodical, under this title, "Genealogy of the Family of Arnold in Europe and America, with brief notices, by John Ward Deane, Henry T. Drown and Edwin Hubbard." This title is a sheer fabrication. It is not even a beginning of the Genealogy in Europe nor in America. There was no European family of Arnolds. The preface to this publication in the N. E. Register, above named, was written by E. H. (Edwin Hubbard.) This is the opening of his Preface: "The following copy of early Arnold Records, received from Canada by the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, president of the Chicago Historical Society (and author of a Life of Benedict Arnold, his *Patriotism* and his Treason, 1880), was made by me, E. H. (Edwin Hubbard), in May, 1878. The original of which *appears to be a copy*, which *seems to have been* written by four different persons. If I (E. H.) were to attempt to *assign authorship to several writers*, it would be to William Arnold, Gov. Benedict, Josiah Arnold, *Sen.*, and Josiah Arnold, *Jun.* The Records of the former writers (viz. William and Benedict) are *all in the first person. If the authority of the Document* and the *copy be admitted*, we have the unusual instance of a personal recollection of a distinguished family for six generations." A generation in considerating it in a genealogical way, is counted as covering thirty years. Hence, six generations would cover one hundred and eighty years, of which William and Benedict Arnold could by no possibility cover one-half that period in their *personal recollection*. Such a proposition is again ridiculous.

Here is another "brief note" by one of the *three* editors: "We have decided to print the matter (the Genealogy of the Arnold family), prepared by a man, named Somerby, for Benjamin G. Arnold of New York city (1850-1880). *The reader will notice discrepancies between documents, as to dates, names, etc.,*" 8th page, as printed in the Register. I will give two or three *"personal recollections"* from Arnold's specimens.

1st. William Arnold makes no mention of his father's and mother's marriage, nor of the deaths of either.

2nd. Benedict Arnold, in his invaluable work, fails to supply the fatal omission of his father. He also fails to give the dates of the deaths of either his father nor mother.

3rd. William Arnold makes no mention of the time when he came to New England with his family.

4th. The Editors, under the name "Benedict Arnold," have written, mem'm. "We came to Providence to dwell the 20th of April, 1636," 4th page of the paper in the Register. Query: How could "we" have *"come to Providence to dwell,"* if no such place *existed when they came there*

and had a name when "*we*" arrived?

Under the name "William Arnold," these editors or one of them have written this: "In the year 1635, Mr. Arnold with family left Dorsetshire, and came to New England; after residing a short time at Hingham, in Massachusetts, he became associated (in 1636) with Roger Williams and others in the purchase from Indians of the lands of Mooshausuck, which was afterwards called Providence." Of course that was never written by William Arnold, nor by any other Arnold. I believe that it was written by the late Henry T. Drowne, for he was the person mentioned on the Title, and who caused the paper to be printed in the Register, and also had printed a small edition, separately from the Register. *"In Massachusetts,"* would never have been written in the time of these Arnolds, as stated by their dwelling *"a short time"* at Hingham. The town of Hingham was not incorporated until September, 1635, neither William Arnold, nor any other man, by whatever name, was "associated with Roger Williams in the purchase of land from the Indians." There was not an Arnold on these lands when Williams individually bought and alone owned all these Providence lands. Again, there is a *fatal discrepancy* between the two statements, the first attributed to Benedict Arnold and the last to William Arnold. But first, how came the *son* to be the *first* to write his "recollections" of which *he had but one?* But this is fatal. Benedict says, *"We came to Providence."* But the old man Arnold says, *"He* (William Arnold) became associated with Roger Williams, and others, in the purchase from the Indians of the lands at Mooshausuck, *which were afterwards called Providence."* The whole thing is a rotten pack of lies. These early Arnolds had not in their veins a single drop of honest blood. The History of Rhode Island has been hitherto written for the purpose of suppressing truth, concerning their rascality. In this little pamphlet, the Arnold Genealogy, the stories told of Benedict Arnold's political honors are neither more nor less than deliberate lies, by whosoever written.

Thomas Arnold was either a brother, or half-brother, of William Arnold, no man can say which. While dwelling in

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Massachusetts, he was fined by Massachusetts twenty shillings "for an offence against law concerning baptism;" at a later period, in 1654, he was fined five pounds "for neglecting public worship twenty days." Thereupon he came to the Colony of Providence Plantations to dwell. It must have been that William Arnold had his brother in mind when he wrote to the Massachusetts General Court this: "Under the Pretence of Liberty of Conscience about these parts there comes to live all the Scume, the Runaways of the country."

William Arnall was assigned land at Hingham, on the 18th of September, 1635. He did not buy the land.

While eight or nine coal dealers here, are under indictments, which the Attorney General has labored in vain to have tried, new combinations have been made, and twice the price of coal to the poorer classes of consumers has been increased. It is a strange spectacle.

Anthracite coal is to-day sold all over New Jersey at $5.50 per ton. Here in Providence it is $7.25. And the dealers here who fixed the galling price are laughing in their sleeves, at Courts, and Judges. In Boston, where coal costs dealers more than it does here, because of the distance, coal is sold to consumers at $6.75 per ton, just 50 cents less than we pay. How long are the men in this community to stand such outrageous robbery? These indicted men have won the first inning, it has taken nine months, more or less. The Superior Court has decided not to try the cases upon their merits; practically admitting that the Superior Court does not know the law.

It is fortunate that he has abandoned the reconstruction of Rhode Island History, and taken to advising the Trustees of Brown University to bring the President and the Professors into line. I have myself long thought that there was room for improvement, but not alone with these educated gentlemen.

A SPECTACLE!

Editor Book Notes:

This morning, a sheriff conducted a "gang of criminals" through Exchange Place probably on the way from the jail in Cranston to a court of justice in Providence.

The "gang" was composed of eight boys, the oldest not over 12, and the others 7, 8 or 9 years of age, manacled

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two by two. What dangerous criminals they must be, especially two little fellows, not over 7, half dressed puny urchins, with spindle legs and pinched faces! What a menace to the peace and holy quiet of these plantations if the two seven-year-old desperadoes should break their chains, escape and run amuck! When such danger impends no wonder the police call for reinforcements!

It was a spectacle! Children of seven, not long out of the nursery, chained like the lowest and worst criminals, or like dogs in leash and exhibited in the public streets!

And these criminals of the tender age of seven, of whatever terrible crimes accused, were innocent. Every man, even a boy in knickerbockers and barefoot, is innocent till proved to be guilty. It must be a fine judicial system that permits children—children under ten—if they do deserve to be spanked, to be thus brutalized publically or otherwise!

GEO. A. STOCKWELL.

Providence, Oct. 4, 1907.

There never was a time in this country when "criminals of the tender age of seven years" were so abundant. A "Nursery" will have to be invented for such. The work of a sheriff never yet "brutalized" these infants. They were brutalized before ever a sheriff came near them. They are to-day a positive danger to the community—and so, too, are their fathers and mothers. Let these parents be sent at once to prison, for Blood will "Tell." Something has got to be done—the Police, whose business it is, do not do it. How long are the American people going to stand it? I saw two boys half naked and nasty on the street where I live, attempting to throw their urine over a fence and across the sidewalk. How much does such an act increase the value of my home?

Certainly nine-tenths of the Rum Holes kept here in Providence, are kept by Roman Catholics. Under such condition it seems strange that the Pope of Rome has issued an edict apparently ordering the Monks to stop manufacturing intoxicating liquors.

The Editor of one of our leading newspapers has this: "Dr. Wiley's various Poison squads have proven that man may drink and grow fat on Boracic Acid, Formaldehyde, and Analine Dyes." It seems strange that any man in these days can write such a paragraph. How long would a man live who had nothing to eat but Formaldehyde? Every piece of Beef that man eats contains Hydrocyanic Acid.

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The Sunday *Tribune* of the 13th inst., is indeed a literary curiosity. There is, *first*, James Arnold's statement as to what "*Hutchinson's Opinion of Roger Williams*" was. Who cares what it was? It has no bearing conclusive upon the question. *Second*, there is S. F. Packham's opinion of the *Origin of Rhode Island Institutions*. This man has been for four years yelling that *Richard Scott* and not Roger Williams was the author of Religious Liberty as being outside of the civil authority. Mr. Peckham has suppressed one fact that knocks all his stuff to pieces, to wit: Scott wrote, "*He (Roger Williams) proposed Liberty of Conscience, and was so zealous for it, at the first coming over of the Charter of 1663, that nothing in government must be acted till that was granted.*" In the face of this statement by Scott, Peckham keeps on insisting that Scott was the author. Now comes Peckham and shows that the author of Rhode Island's foundation of absolute separation of Religious Liberty from Civil Government was a *Peckham* in England in 1279—*bye gum*. where will he ultimately land? Suppose that T. W. Bicknell could prove that "Barrington" was the Home of Massasoit; would that lighten the criminality of his taking the most ancient Record Book in the town of Warren, and secretly giving it to another town? But there is not a shadow of foundation for his claims in his "Sowams, the Home of Massasoit," in the Sunday *Tribune* of the 13th inst.

I have recently added a valuable book to my Medical Library; its title is *Medicina Flagelata*, or the Doctor Scarifyd. Laying open the vices of the Faculty, the insignificancy of a great part of their *Materia Medica;* with certain rules to discern the *true Physician* from *the Emperick;* and the *useful medicine*, from the *Noxious* and Trading Physick, with an *Essay on Health*, or the *Power of Regimen;* to which is added a Discovery of some *Remarkable Errors*, etc. The little book was printed in London in 1721, nearly two centuries ago. I reproduce the XXII Maxim for Health: "Wouldst thou enjoy a long

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

life, a healthy body, and a vigorous mind, and be acquainted also with the wonderful Works of God, labour in the first place to bring *thy appetite to reason.*"

The *Journal* of October 4th has an article on a Smoke Consuming Furnace, which has within ten months been put into operation by the Kendall Manufacturing Company's soap plant. The *Journal* says: "This furnace is said to be perfectly smokeless." The *Journal* thus continues:

"The results that have been obtained with this furnace are particularly interesting on account of the fact that the Kendall Manufacturing Company was indicted and found guilty of creating a smoke nuisance last year and the boiler and furnace at the Glycerine Works were causing the trouble, as day after day the smokestack was belching forth thick black smoke. The boiler was being constantly forced in order to give sufficient steam pressure and heat to carry on the work of the plant.

"It is believed that with such a furnace accomplishing satisfactory results there is no cause or excuse for the continuance of thick black smoke clouds belching from smokestacks in the future."

It seems that after the setting aside of the verdict of the Jury, in the Kendall case by Mr. Justice Tanner, of the Superior Court, the company at once took out their former furnace on which the case was brought. Here is a direct, positive admission by the company that it was doing just what the witnesses (Chadwick and others) said that it did, and in the face of which Mr. Justice Tanner threw out the verdict. About how long will men submit to such Judicial work? Has it become a fixed legal principle that corporations are Immune?

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

It contains 9 original engraved portraits, besides a picture of the "Witch House" at Newbury, Mass.; and of the Indian assault on a house at Medway, Mass.; a map of the original bounds of Natick, Mass., with the initials of the First Settlers there, and the Heraldic Arms of the Morse Family, a Copper Plate, Hand Coloured. Of infinite genealogical value to any Morse, with much intermarriage value.

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass. 8vo, bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50

For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

Life of Ticknor.

Life and Letters of George Ticknor. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, by George S. Hilliard. Boston, 1876. $2.50

History of Situate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $12.50

One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 309 families in it.

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Naturalist's Library.

The Naturalist's Library, by Sir William Jardine. 40 vols, 12mo, cloth, gilt tops. $20.00

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Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics.

Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, containing amusing Dissertations and Enquiries concerning a variety of subjects the most remarkable and proper to excite curiosity and attention to the whole range of the mathematical and philosophical sciences. First composed by M. Ozanum. Lately recomposed by M. Montucca, and now (1803) translated into English by Charles Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy. 4 vols, with 100 plates. Boards uncut. London, 1803. $6.25

The *Journal* of the 7th October prints this:

WOULD GUARD CHILDREN'S FAITH.

BISHOP HARKINS URGES WATCHFULNESS AGAINST SCHOOL BOARD INTERFERENCE.

"Bishop Harkins, addressing a confirmation class containing several adults, at Barrington yesterday, urged the members of the class in fulfilling their civic duties to see to it that no one was elected to office, especially upon a school board, who would interfere with the faith of their children. The Bishop emphasized strongly the admonition that his hearers must safeguard their religion and declared that the study of their belief was of more importance than any other instruction, and that the Catholic Catechism was of far more value to them than any other book."

Are the American People to have their Public School Boards packed with members of some religious sect, in order for the propagation of Catechisms? This work of packing the School Board, and a cehtain sect of teachers in the schools is now being done here in this city. It is a direct violation of the fundamental principle upon which Rhode Island, and not alone this little State; but the entire country stands. Such work will never be allowed by the men of this Republic.

Trial of Rt. Rev. Onderdonk.

Trial of the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York. Proceedings of the Court, N. Y., 1845, accompanied by 10 Pamphlets, as follows:

Amicus—A suggestion for what it is worth.

Richmond, J. C. A conspiracy, &c.
No Church without a Bishop.
Onderdonk's Voice of Truth, Nos. 3, 4.
Meade (Bishop). Facts and Circumstances of the Trial.
Meade (Bishop). Second Pamphlet.
Frapier, Paul. Narrative of Facts.
Laicus. The Trial Tried.
Onderdonk. Facts and Circumstances of the Trial.
Hopkins, on the Restoration to the Episcopal Office.
Onderdonk's Reply to Meade.
Onderdonk's Causes of Unbelief.
Is the New York Diocese Vacant?

The City of Providence to-day needs a material increase in the number of its Police, and the City Council is doing nothing. In certain parts of this city now almost central, it is seldom that an officer of the police is seen. An immense influx of foreigners has filled this city with a mass of ignorant people. It is like emancipation to them, and they are wild with happiness, with such a liberty, and such a chance for life. It is no wonder. But they and their children must be kept within the bounds of American decency, and the police, when sufficient, will soon bring everything into line. But a policeman ought not to wait for somebody to complain. He is put upon the force to make complaints, and to bring order out of chaos. The City Council must awake to action. Never was there a day in the history of these Plantations, when an efficient police force was more needed than to-day, and an efficient Head, also, is an indispensable requisite. Cannot the City Council be induced to take the cast off uniforms and hats of the police force, even so inferior, in force, as it is, and drape the lamp posts in these deserted (by the police) portions of the city?

My latest acknowledgment are due. Plumbing was *the* business referred in the preceding issue of BOOK NOTES:

"Sydney:

"You're a liar, and you know it. You are getting by pretty easy with your bluff paper, and if you had your just deserts you would be in jail instead of trying to cast reflections on a business that is a benefit instead of a detriment to society like your bluff paper."

This is an anonymous letter received by me, referring to the notes on labor charges for plumbing by three concerns in this city. I have the receipted bills, with which to prove the truth of what I printed. Why did not this ass show how, and where, I have lied, so that I may make proper acknowledgment? The English language is not equal to the emergency in expressing my contempt for such work; happily I know him not.

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Pandectæ Justinianeæ in Novum Ordinem Digestæ; cum legibus codicis et novellis, quæ Jus Pandectarum, confirmant, explicant, aut abrogant. Præfixus est Index Titulorum & Divesionem omnium, quo totius Opervis. Specimen quoddam & quasi materiar um appendix exhibetur. Subjecta quoque Tabula qua nominatim Leges omnes cum suis Paragraphis & Versiculis ordini Digestorum restituuntur. (3. vols. Folio, Lugduni, 1782.)

The arrangement of this edition of the Pandects was made by Pothier, a great French jurist, born in 1699. It is what we now call such work a "Digest" of Perpetual Edicts. But this edition differs from all others by the division into subjects and digested from two thousand treatises, containing three millions of sentences. It is declared by James Bryce to be "by far the most precious monument of legal genius of the Romans, and indeed whether one regards the intrinsic merits of its substance or the prodigious influence it has exerted, and still (1881) exerts the most remarkable law book that the world has ever seen."

Another of these uncommon books is Gluck's great Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausfuhrliche erlauterung der Pandekten nach hellfeld ein commentar,* by Gluck, with the successive writers, Muhlenbruck,—Fein,—Arndts,—Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Burchard, 1790—1891, ending with the third of Burchard, and bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects, of which work there are fifty books. This set includes the *Vollsstandiges Sach-und Gesetz-Register,* (indexes), in four volumes, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandectes. This, according to Brunet, the greatest of French Bibliographers. This set is in 60 volumes octavo. Both sets are in excellent conditions, both as to the leaves and the bindings; and they will be sold for $40 for the two sets. Apply to Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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THE STORY OF AN UNHEARD OF AND UNKNOWN ROBINSON CRUSOE, IN THREE VOLUMES.

There was a book published in Philadelphia in 1792, bearing the following title: "The New Robinson Crusoe: an Instructive and Entertaining History," translated from the French. The Preface, some seven pages, bears no name of the writer of it; but it speaks of a Mr. Campe as being the author. In this Preface is given a long extract from *Emelius*, in which Rousseau gives that interesting note concerning the wonderful book, which De Foe wrote for us; which is so well known to us. Rousseau uses this language: "Robinson Crusoe, alone in his island, deprived of the assistance of his fellow creatures, without tools of any sort, etc." The writer of the Preface in a foot note objects to this: "Mr. Rousseau is mistaken here. The *Old* Robinson Crusoe had plenty of tools and instruments, which he saved from the wreck of a ship; where as the *New* Robinson Crusoe had nothing but his head and hands to depend on for his preservation" (Preface, vi). This principle, the first, *with* tools; the second, *without* tools, is the fundamental idea of the author of the *New* book. At Twickenham, England, there dwelt a gentleman by name of Billingsley. Not possessing great wealth, he undertook the education of his children himself, rather than assume the "enormous cost of keeping them at what are called genteel boarding schools." So he is supposed to have read this *New* "Robinson Crusoe," the object being "a relaxation of the mind from the closer studies." He continues, "There lived in Exeter a person named Crusoe, who had three sons, the youngest of whom was named 'Robinson Crusoe.' The two elder sons died, and this 'Robinson Crusoe' alone was left. He secretly concluded that he desired to see something of the world; accidentally meeting a Captain of a ship, lying in the Thames, in London, which ship was engaged in the African trade (v. 1, p. 23), and which vessel was about to set sail for the coast of Guinea, Robinson Crusoe concluded to sail in the ship. Their course 'was down the Thames, to the Downs; through the British channel; enter the Great Atlantic; by the Canary Islands; until they land on the Coast of Guinea; all this part of Africa is called the coast of Guinea.' But meeting a ship in disaster, Robinson Crusoe left the African ship, and took passage in a Portuguese ship; this ship, going to the South American Coast, was wrecked, and utterly lost, everything in the ship was sunk, and every person drowned, save this new Robinson Crusoe: he was washed ashore; unconscious; on what proved to be a very small island. He took refuge in a cave. Without implements of any kind, he set transplanted trees before the entrance to his cave, to keep out men or animals; he made an Almanac; he made himself an umbrella,

using thorns for pins; in fact he did everything which De Foe's hero did, and saw everything, or nearly everything, which the original Crusoe did. He pulled up a plant and found potatoes; a flock of Llamas came to him; and a roasted hind quarter was his first desire (v. 1, p. 74). He killed the animal, prepared the willow spit, without knowing how to make a fire; so he laid the meat between two flat stones, then by pounding the upper stone the meat became well cooked; so the story runs. A lemon supplied him with excellent gravy. All this, without fire. The author says, "If he had a Flint, *but he had none*" (v. 1, p. 72). Three or four lines further on, the author writes, "Skinned the Llama *with sharp Flint*. Soon saw a spider; and was so delighted *to see some living thing*, and went at work *catching flies* for the spider" v. 1, p. 88). Such a structure of language seems comical. He kicked a lump of pure gold (p. 88, v. 1), clothed himself in Llama skins, on this tropical island. "He took the skins, and cut out of them with his *knife of Flint*" (v. 1, p. 146). He became very sick, so sick that he could get no food; "the eldest of the Llamas came close up so that he could milk her" (v. 1, p. 154). He at once made butter from their cream; had four food turtles, oysters, milk, cocoanuts, butter, chocolate, and the flesh of the Llamas; and found "Maize, or Indian Corn." He caught a Parrot. He found a Bread-fruit tree, and chops it down with a stone hatchet; "remembers that the husbandman *sacrifices* grain," which he might use, "being richly repaid by a plentiful harvest" (v. 1, p. 166). Milked his Llamas thrice a day; made cheese (p. 168). Volume one covers three years on the Island, all of which time had been consumed in chopping down a tree out of which to construct a canoe. In another place the author speaks of Robinson's work as not beginning until after two years' living there. Find "tracks of men's feet imprinted in the sand" (v. 2, p. 5), but saw no men. Some years elapsed, during which nothing happened worth relating (v. 2, p. 16) and he returned to work upon a canoe. Suddenly there was a landing of Cannibals with two victims (v. 2, pp. 18, 21). "There were 5 or 6 canoes; with a score or two of savages dancing and a fire" (v. 2, p. 17). There is a copper

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plate illustration of the scene in which are four canoes, and the New Crusoe *with a musket* defending an escaped but intended victim. How this musket came there at the moment does not appear. There are three of these engraved plates in the book, all the work probably of some Philadelphia engraver of perhaps 1792. Crusoe named his rescued captive Friday; curiously enough using the same name used by De Foe. Crusoe in teaching Friday, used the word *Cacique*, a word which he had once heard of as being used by the South American savages, as meaning "Chiefs and Princes." Therefrom the author deduces the origin of Kings (v. 2, p. 27). It turned out that Friday "was possessed of much skill and dexterity to which his master had been hitherto a stranger. He had the art of making out of bones, shells, stones, etc., all sorts of tools, which he used very dexterously in carving wood, the work of which seemed almost as well executed as if it had been cut with iron. For instance, having found a long one he made a chisel of it; of a branch of coral he made a rasp; a knife he made out of a shell; and a file out of a fish's skin" (v. 2, p. 70). He could also make a fire by rubbing two sticks of wood together; one being soft, the other hard. After a terrific gale, Crusoe (the New) and his man Friday found a ship aground off the island. Friday being a good swimmer, swam out and around the ship, finding her deserted. Out of her they took everything, food, cooking utensils, guns, bullets, powder, etc., and established a Kingdom—Crusoe, King, and Friday, his subject. At last there came another fleet of canoes with Cannibals, and some victims to eat. This time there was artillery in abundance; muskets, and every other known weapon. Two intended victims were rescued, one proved to be Friday's father; the other was a Portuguese who had been on the ship which had some years before foundered, and out of which the New Crusoe had obtained so much material. On this ship had been a cask of pure gold and a large box of diamonds. This rescued Portuguese informed Crusoe the Second, of the name of the man in Portugal to whom the gold belonged; and the name of the lady in England to whom the diamonds belonged. Presently another ship was seized by the crew which had mutinied. This crew, not knowing that anybody dwelt upon the island, sent part of the crew ashore in a boat, to leave the Captain with those

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who had remained faithful. They found Crusoe number two, and the Portuguese and Friday, all armed; the entire crew was seized; and the Captain, after dark, went back with his newly found forces, and re-captured the ship. Soon after Crusoe sailed for Portugal, to carry the barrel of gold to its owner; and thence for England with the diamonds; both were safely delivered; but just as the ship reached England, she was wrecked, Friday and Crusoe alone reaching the shore with the diamonds. The lady was found and the diamonds given to her. But Crusoe, after eight years, landed just as poor as when he left. Such was the practical story of this curious book: the ideas, and much of the story taken from De Foe's novel. But the study of the story, having in mind the work of De Foe, is a splendid illustration of the lack or of the possession of Genius.

The XXII Dialogue of Lord Lyttleton's *Dialogues of the Dead*, is Lucian—Rabelais. I give one specimen:

LUCIAN.

"Will you allow me to ask you one question: Why did you write such absolute nonsense as you have in some places of your illustrious work?"

RABELAIS.

"I was forced to compound my Physic for the mind, with a large dose of nonsense, to make it go down. In plain terms, if I had not so frequently put on the Fool's cap, the freedom I took with cowls; with Red Hats; and the triple crown itself, would have brought me into great danger. Not only my book, but I should have been condemned to the Flames; and Martyrdom was an Honour to which I must own I never aspired. I therefore counterfeited Folly, like Junius Brutus from a wise principle of self preservation. You, Lucian, had no need to use so much caution. Your heathen Priests desired only a sacrifice now and then from an epicurean, as a mark of conformity and allowed him to make as free as he pleased in conversation or writings with the whole Tribe of Gods, and Goddesses, from Jupiter down to the Dog Anubis, and the fragrant Dame Cloacina." (Dialogues of the Dead, London, 1760, pp. 232, 3.)

The purpose of Rabelais in injecting into his writings so much comical wit, and this wit so very broad, has been a puzzle to scholars for centuries. In the "Dialogue" above, Lyttleton gives his own conclusions in this imaginary talk of Rabelais himself. The Dog *Anubis* is a mythologic tale about a supposed son of Osiris, and *Cloacina* was her whom we have named *Venus*.

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THE BOOM IN VACCINATION OF 1820.

The Fee charged by Physicians in New York city for Vaccination in December, 1815, was from $5.00 to $10.00 See the list of Medical and Surgical prices fixed by the N. Y. County Medical Society, approved 2d January, 1816 (Boston Medical Intelligencer, V. 2, 156, Feb. 1, 1825). This was still the Fee charged in 1825.

There were 650 persons vaccinated in Providence, in 1824. Certain physicians obtained an appropriation of money by the Town Council. In one week a physician, Dr. Fuller, vaccinated 100 persons gratuitously. There must have been some personal ill feeling among the Doctors. The *Boston Medical Intelligencer* (v. 2, p. 28,) gives its opinion that the great mass of the population of that Town are believed to be secure from the "attacks" of Small Pox.

The population of Providence was, at that time, about 14,000. How could the vaccination of 650 persons render the remaining 13,350 immune?

The Sunday *Journal* of the 20th October, informs its readers that Stephen Hopkins was born in Scituate, in Rhode Island, in 1707. There was no such place in Rhode Island at the time. He was born at *Chaupaumyskcock* Hill, for so he has himself written the name. The *Journal* has also made another discovery, new to us, that Stephen Hopkins "died at North Providence." This learned Editor informs me that "it's all right." That he meant "the locality known as, etc." How does that explanation apply to the *place of death?*

Such work reminds me of a specimen of historical work done here in Rhode Island, so late as 1748. A Town Clerk of a town then existing here, made "*a list of ye o Riginal Rights,*" on which he gives the name of one proprietor, as "*Peter Buzigut.*" Exactly a hundred years before, in 1648, this person's name can be found in the Town Records written "Peter Burzecott."

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

Two important serial features of the seventy-fifth volume of *The Century* begin in the November issue: Mrs. George Cornwallis-West's reminiscences of her life as Lady Randolph Churchill and Prof. Percival Lowell's papers on "Mars as the Abode of Life."

Probably no woman living has more memories of real interest to record than Mrs. Cornwallis-West, the talented daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, of New York. She has traveled widely, she has been the friend of leading personages of Europe, she has entertained and been entertained by kings and queens, and, as the wife of Lord Randolph Churchill, she played a leading and brilliant part in the political and social life of England and Europe. These first chapters cover her childhood memories of Italy, her girlhood in New York, her life in Europe from 1867 to 1876, the family's experiences during the Prussian war, and many notable scenes incidents, and personages. They are interestingly interspersed with portraits, including two charming ones of the writer by Rowse and by Tobin.

Prof. Percival Lowell believes that there are artificial canals upon Mars, and that these canals are one evidence of constructive life existing to-day upon that planet. He speaks with authority and on the special subject of Mars his views carry more weight than those of any other American astronomer. His papers—the first treats of "The Genesis of a World"—are for the general reader lacking in scientific training, and are designed to give the latest word on one of the most fascinating scientific problems of the day.

The famous picture of Mme. Vigee LeBrun, representing herself and her daughter, is the subject of a beautiful wood engraving by Cole. Nothing in the art of engraving in modern times, have equalled these works of Thomas Cole—works of wondrous quality and beauty.

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

It contains 9 original engraved portraits, besides a picture of the "Witch House" at Newbury, Mass.; and of the Indian assault on a house at Medway, Mass.; a map of the original bounds of Natick, Mass., with the initials of the First Settlers there, and the Heraldic Arms of the Morse Family, a Copper Plate, Hand Coloured. Of infinite genealogical value to any Morse, with much intermarriage value.

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass. 8vo, bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50

For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

Life of Ticknor.

Life and Letters of George Ticknor. 2 vols., 8vo. cloth, by George S. Hilliard. Boston, 1876. $2.50

History of Situate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $12.5

One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 399 families in it.

J. F. Cooper's Novels.

J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels. Darley's Illustrations. Original editions, in excellent condition. Cloth, viz., Wish-ton-wish, Red Rover, Bravo, Prairie, Pioneers, Spy, the Pilot, in all 7 vols. $15.00

Naturalist's Library.

The Naturalist's Library, by Sir William Jardine. 40 vols, 12mo, cloth, gilt tops. $20.00

This superb work has on Birds 14 vols.; on Animals 13 vols.; on Insects 7 vols.; on Fishes 6 vols. It has 1200 plates of Birds, Insects, Animals and Fishes. It has 2 beautiful volumes confined wholly to Humming Birds.

Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics.

Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, containing amusing Dissertations and Enquiries concerning a variety of subjects the most remarkable and proper to excite curiosity and attention to the whole range of the mathematical and philosophical sciences. First composed by M. Ozanum. Lately recomposed by M. Montucca, and now (1803) translated into English by Charles Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy. 4 vols, with 100 plates. Boards uncut. London, 1803 $6.75

In my last issue mention was made of "Criminals of the tender age of seven years," and suggested that the fathers and mothers of these criminals should be held and sent to prison. Four days later, Judge Reuckert in an opinion in a case before him suggested the same parental responsibility. Now comes this from one of the Police Commissioners of Boston, who says "that, whereas formerly the pranks of boys were apt to be prompted by a spirit of fun and to be destitute of a really harmful and lawless intent, the disposition of a great many boys now is to damage property out of mere wantonness—'sheer love of destruction,' as he describes is. He says:

"'The man even in the quiet suburbs who closes his furnished house for the summer has greater fear of boys than of burglars. He has read, as we all have, again and again, of houses broken into by young boys who in absolute wantonness have smashed the furniture, defiled the walls, slashed the pictures and even torn strings from pianos. Wherever in Boston there are public baths in unprotected places, the very boys for whose health and pleasure they are largely maintained, seem to do their utmost through the winter to destroy them. I have in mind an instance in which one set of bath-houses was damaged to the extent of $800, without even the excuse of theft, for the fittings, which were torn out and thrown upon the beach, were of galvanized iron and worthless for junk. Thousands of panes of glass, gas lanterns and even costly arc globes, are broken deliberately every year by boys, and yet in all my own experience as a boy, in Boston I never knew boys to break glass in an occupied house except by accident, and the breaking of a city lantern, even by accident, was regarded with consternation. I believe that the average boy of to-day has far less regard for law as law than had the boy of a generation ago, but in this, I am sorry to be obliged to believe, he patterns after his father. These are but hints of a condition of affairs concerning which a volume might well be written.'"

Conditions in this respect, as Mr. O'Meara describes them, are no worse in Boston than in Hartford or Springfield, or a thousand other places in the United States. They destroy everything that comes in their way, and go unpunished for their acts because of the great relaxation in this respect for the rights of property which manifests itself all over the United States, on the part of the adult population, and which has had very much to do with the great hue and cry against corporations and swollen fortunes, by means of which a good many politicians have been trying to gain personal advantage for many years past. This dishonest spirit—for dishonest is the right name for it—must come to an end, and will come to an end, hit who and where it will.

It is amusing to us who pay money for the daily newspapers, to see the "boys" twist them into balls, and hurl them at our front windows, tearing holes in the tender sheet, not necessary even for ventilation. But this ventilation is otherwise taken care of; for on rainy mornings these newspapers are not ventilated in our neighborhood.

The Sowams-Barrington controversy, so long waged by Mr. Bicknell, has come to at least for the present, a temporary end. The Bronze plate fixed by the State Commission at Massasoit's Spring will not be pulled down by newspaper scraps. Moreover, it is a fundamental truth.

When does this gentleman propose to carry back, from the Barrington Town Clerk's office, the *First Record Book*, which for nearly two centuries was preserved at Sowams, now Warren? Why does he not invite one of his "Historical parades" to go with him, and return it?

NOV 4 1904

I have known Marsden J. Perry for years. He is financially no worse a man than Morgan, or Cortelyou, or Carnegie; and so far as this Union Trust Co. shows his financial integrity is not touched. I have absolute faith in his financial integrity; and I know well his intellectual strength. And I am glad that his name will go along down the lapse of ages, so closely attached to my own.

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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THE CORPORATE TRUSTEE, such as is this institution, never dies; therefore no lapse of management is possible. To guarantee faithfulness in the discharge of our duties as Administrator, Trustee, Executor, Guardian, etc., we have deposited with the General Treasurer of the State of Rhode Island approved bonds aggregating more than 20% of our capital stock.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK

Tar, and Soot, in that part of the city of Providence, is a continuous and increasing Public Nuisance. There is a Rhode Island statute against such use of coal, by mills, as will produce and scatter this Tar and Soot. The city is paying a Smoke Inspector a handsome salary. But the City Solicitor will not permit action to be brought against those who daily violate the law; of which law he was himself the author. Things seem different even in New York city. Here is the most recent action of her courts on a case of this Smoke Nuisance:

Judge Fawcett's charge to the jury that rendered a verdict Saturday against the company operating the power houses of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit roads for maintaining a smoke nuisance contains this noteworthy passage:

"It is no excuse that the company is doing the best it can, and that it is now engaged in the construction and installation of contrivances and improvements that will abate the nuisance, and that the work is being done as rapidly as is consistent with existing conditions, or that it is employing the highest scientific knowledge available and is using the latest and best and most reasonable appliances."

I had in my simplicity supposed that City Solicitors and Courts were put in place to operate for the community and not for *corps*.

H. M. Caldwell Company of New York and Boston have secured the American rights for the attractive little volumes in the Great Galleries of Europe Series, each book containing sixty or more reproductions of the famous pictures in each of the principal galleries of Europe. Four volumes, "The National Gallery," "The Tate Gallery," "The Louvre," and "The Luxembourg," have already been published and others are in preparation. Concise notes on the pictures or the artists are appended to each reproduction and the several volumes are prefaced with an historical account of the gallery represented.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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Robert H. I. Goddard, in an endeavor to pack a General Assembly which would elect him to the United States Senate, made a speech in Providence on the 31st of October, in which he used this language (Prov. Journal, Friday, Nov. 1st, 1907):

"'Shall the people of Rhode Island, through honest, capable and independent representatives in the General Assembly, rule this State, or must we continue to bear the yoke imposed upon us by Brayton and his machine and bow our necks to tribute?' asked Col. Robert H. I. Goddard speaking to the voters of Woonsocket at an enthusiastic rally held last evening. He declared this issue to be far more important than that of the United States senatorship, and the paramount issue before the electorate of the State."

It is my earnest hope that the result of the voting, on the 5th of November, in Rhode Island, was the digging of the political grave of Robert Hale Ives Goddard. This person was "running" as a Democrat, all the while the most arrant of aristocrats. It was a false race, from the first moment to its final end, on the anniversary of the discovery of the Gun Powder Plot to blow up the Parliament —5th November, 1605. He was running under a false political position and screaming all the time for "Honest" Representatives *in the General Assembly*. Why not have "Honest" Representatives in the U. S. Senate also? This family, for more than half a century, has worked, manipulating politics, with the General Assembly, beginning with William G. Goddard, the father of the present defeated candidate. From the very beginning wealth has been a ruling factor in the General Assembly. The wife of W. G. Goddard inherited nearly half a million of dollars from her father's estate. It was untaxed for years by his holding a nominal Professorship in Brown University. How he regarded the People of Rhode Island is now, and has always been, little known to men. I will give a few specimens: "The members of the General Assembly clothed as they are with all the Power of the State" (Goddard's Writings, 2, 160). Again, "The majority of the People of Rhode Island bid adieu, long since, to every point of honor, common sense and honesty" (Goddard's writings, 2, 147). He writes thus of the Revolution of 1842: "This great controversy of Right—the Charter of 1663 —against might—the People" (Goddard's Writings, 2, 124). "All this is pure demagogueism" (2, p. 61). "Apostles of anarchy" (2, p. 121). "Scene shifters and candle snuffers" (2, p. 122). "Licentious and discouraging opinions" (2, p. 66). "Aristocracy of the Dram shop, the brothel, and the gutter" (2, p. 68). "Reckless Demagogues" (2, p. 75).

Having said "The *Majority* of the Rhode Island People" (2, 147), the learned scholar again speaks of this majority as "A *Faction* not

only without reason, but without shame, arrays itself against the laws and the government *established* by the people" (2, 80). The charter of 1663 was never adopted nor accepted by the people nor by any part of the people. He describes the supporters of the people's constitution as "Ferocious bands collected by Dorr." He describes the city of Providence as a "prey to terriffic ruffianism.' He describes Dorr as possessed of powers, disciplined by an education more accomplished than any man of his age in Rhode Island; and utterly destitute of moral principle. All discretions so worthy of a generous ambition he choose to forego that he might work with dark and dirty men in the dark and dirty mire of Rhode Island politics (Goddard's Writings, 2, 169-170). When this learned scholar wrote these things the statute books of the State had for half a century contained this clause:

"The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of Government." And it is to-day, and has been since Goddard wrote this stuff, the fundamental law of Rhode Island. Moreover, the constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government (Art. 4, Sec. 4). The charter General Assembly had usurped all powers in 1842. It gave, and took away, the voting franchise; with seven men it controlled all legislation; it made seven for its members a court of last resort; and it assumed all executive power. Such was the Republican form of government in Rhode Island when Goddard wrote these awful lies about the People of Rhode Island.

The Christmas Century now nearly ready will be a magnificent specimen of both art and literature.

Beautiful as has been the tint and color work of The Century in months past, the coming December number will be even more beautiful and valuable for its artistic and literary worth. It will have five exquisite pages in color, four pages of unusual appeal in tint, two photo-gravure insets, four reproductions in black and white of notable pictures in the Evans Collection, besides other strong pictorial and literary

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features—a number to read for its interest; to preserve and enjoy for its beauty.

The coming year of The Century promises to be unusually crowded with entertaining literary and artistic material. In fiction, both as to serials, and short stories, the numbers will be rich; and there will be important popular scientific papers, articles on agricultural subjects, papers of travel, on musical subjects, and of biographical, and historical interest; poems of importance; Cole's unique engravings of French Masters, and other valuable art contributions.

Five years ago the General Assembly of Rhode Island enacted a law bearing this title: "An Act to *Define* and *Prevent* Nuisances Caused by Smoke." It was enacted at the January session 1902, to take effect at the first of January, 1903. In December, 1902, it was again postponed to June 1st, 1903. This was to give all users of soft coal time to prepare their furnaces so as to abate the nuisance. The law reads, "The issue of thick, black or gray smoke from any chimney connected with an engine, boiler or furnace of any description for a period longer than five minutes a public nuisance." Every day in the week, saving Sunday, this law is violated by twenty-six chimneys in the Olneyville part of the city. Complaints have been constantly made by myself, but the city solicitor will do nothing, and so I have no remedy. Here is the way in which Governor Hughes of New York looks at the plain duties of public officers:

A street railway strike had been followed by much public disturbance, and the sheriff, instead of suppressing disorder, telegraphed to the Governor for advice. This was the reply:

Hon. Charles M. Lane, Sheriff of Westchester county, White Plains, N. Y.:

Your telegram has been received, but not being conversant with the facts I do not undertake to direct the particular action you should take. It is your duty with entire impartiality to take whatever action may be necessary to maintain law and order. You have abundant authority for this purpose, and you will be held strictly responsible for your performance of this duty.

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Governor of New York.

This message ought to be engrossed

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and hung on the walls of every sheriff's office and every district attorney's office in the State of New York. It presents the whole duty of each of these classes of public servants—namely, to maintain law and order with entire impartiality and to exercise all their abundant authority for that purpose. Likewise does it define one of the most important functions of a Governor—to hold them strictly responsible for the performance of their duty. So impressive a lecture on the duties of public officials has seldom been delivered in so few words.

In the case brought a year ago against the Kendall Soap Works, Justice Tanner in his opinion setting aside the verdict of the jury interpolated a word into the statutes radically changing the meaning of the law. The law reads, "An Act to Define, etc." What right or power to change the *definition* as given in the law has Mr. Justice Tanner? He has neither right nor power. The law declares that it was enacted "to prevent a nuisance." What right has Mr. Justice Tanner to destroy the power given by the Act *to prevent;* he has no such power, nor right. The law defines the smoke, which it declares to be a public nuisance, as "thick, black or gray." What right has Mr. Justice Tanner to insert between the words "black or gray" the word *"light"?* It is not used in the law. Has this judge the right by addition of words to change a law? Most certainly he has not; and such work must be stopped, and the people alone can stop it. Moreover the city solicitor should be required by the people as a protection to the public rights to file a list of such laws against crime as he is willing to enforce. Men must wake up to these conditions. Such administration of laws is not administration.

The document which the Bishop of London, with the consent of the King of England, has presented to President Roosevelt turns out to be the commission which William Coddington brought to the Island of Rhode Island in 1651, placing that Island and Conanicut under Coddington's control during his natural life. It has been photographed and printed in the *Churchman*, published in New York city Oct. 19, 1907.

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It is signed by John Bradshaw as President of the Council of State on the 3d of April, 1651. But it is illegible. It cannot be read, even with a powerful glass. Much has been written about it; but it has never before been brought to light. It came near destroying the colony of Providence Plantations, commonly known as the Warwick Charter. But instead of destroying the charter of 1643, it was itself destroyed, and Coddington fled from the Island of Rhode Island. He was on the island just seven months after his arrival with the commission. It was the work, not of Parliament, but of the Council of State, a body of 38 to 40 men. It did not make "Coddington *Governor of Rhode Island*" as the *Churchman* states, but it made him "Governor of the said islands, to wit—Aqueidnick, alias Rhode Island, and Qunnunagate (Conanacut). It practically destroyed the government under the Warwick charter. For three years Providence and Warwick lived under it; but Newport and Portsmouth were under no government until the Council of State destroyed it. This is the first time that its existence has ever been known. It required the signatures of five members of the Council of State to give it validity and the seal. It has but one signature, to wit,. John Bradshaw' and the seal.

This Commission was the work of an abominable fraud done by Coddington. It never was ordered by the Council of State. It was these conditions which make this commission so interesting a factor in Rhode Island History. It will form a fierce chapter in my forthcoming History.

"INTERNAL" VACCINATION.

Few people have ever heard of such a thing. It is new. How can there be such a thing as "*internal*" vaccination? The word vaccination means *inoculation*, and inoculation means an insertion into the flesh. This new scheme is merely the swallowing of some matter taken from a pustule, in a case of Variola, otherwise called Small Pox. This *pus*, or *matter*, is called "Variolinum." Recently, the *Medical World*, for October, had a paper on this "Internal" Vaccination. It may be of interest; let the Monthly Bulletin of the New York State Board of Health tell us about it. This is from the June number, this year:

"By invitation the Department was represented at the recent meeting of the national organization of homeopathic physicians at Jamestown Exposition, where a paper was discusst entitled 'A Few Facts about Variolinum.' This paper stated that variolinum was a preparation from the pus of variola, which has been administered by the mouth by a large number of physicians to bring about prophylaxis against small pox. This method of prophylaxis has been sustained by three court decisions in Iowa. The writer collected statistics based upon case book, ledger, and other records as follows: Number to whom variolinum was administered for protection, 2,866; number *known* to have been exposed to small pox after taking variolinum, 547; number who had small pox after taking variolinum, 14."

It is a part of the scientific practice of medicine to use "big" words, which most everybody never heard of. So it is with "the method of *prophylaxis*." This word simply means "a preventive." You wear rubbers to keep your feet dry in wet weather—it is a method of *prophylaxis*. There is another curious proceeding in this note. It says "its statistics are collected from the case books, ledgers, and *other* records" of, nobody knows who, nor what. But the philosophy of the proceeding to prophylaxis small pox by swallowing matter from a sore on somebody else's arm, is given by the N. Y. State Board of Health taken from Reid's *Principles of Heredity*. He says (p. 122):

"Snake-venom (a toxin) may be swallowed in enormous quantities, not only without ill effects, but with the remarkable result that the individual is rendered immune to venom injected under the skin. The Bushmen of South Africa make a practice of eating the poison-glands of snakes and are thus rendered immune to the bite. In this case the swallowed venom enters the blood in a digested condition, and thus supplies the stepping-stones. It has been found that if venom be altered by artificial means outside the body, the antivenene when injected under the skin of a person suffering from snake-bite may actually effect his recovery. *Now the presumption is that the so-called antitoxins are weakened toxins.*"

The effect upon the human mind of such stuff is a phenomena of life. Vaccination with *matter* from a sore, came into use among educated from the medically most ignorant people in the world —the Turks. Here is another originator, the Bushmen of South Africa.

One W. Bruce, writing from Bushire, in Persia, in 1823, says: "When I was in Bombay, I told you Cow-pock was well known in Persia, by the Eliats, or Wandering Tribes. Every Eliat I have spoken to on this *head,* of at least six or seven different tribes *uniformly* told me people who milked *cattle* caught a disease, after which they were perfectly safe from Small Pox." That this disease was prevalent among the cows, particularly on the teats; and more prevalent among, and more frequently caught from sheep. The persons of whom I inquired *could have no interest* in telling me a falsehood. I have asked near forty or fifty persons; most particularly a farmer who lives fourteen miles from this city, by name Mal-alla (Bad God). This farmer informed the writer "that the black cattle (cows) yield very little milk, and so were more used for draught (Boston Medical Intellengencer, v. 1, p. 143).

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

It contains 9 original engraved portraits, besides a picture of the "Witch House" at Newbury, Mass.; and of the Indian assault on a house at Medway, Mass.; a map of the original bounds of Natick, Mass., with the initials of the First Settlers there, and the Heraldic Arms of the Morse Family, a Copper Plate, Hand Coloured. Of infinite genealogical value to any Morse, with much intermarriage value.

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Coming from such sources it is certainly most fitting that the discovery of the "prophylaxis" quality of small pox *pus* should have been demonstrated by the Bushmen of South Africa.

It is a great comfort to me, insured on my life, to help my wife, for almost fifty years, to read of the President of this "*Mutual*" Company loaning E. H. Harriman within a year nearly Ten Millions of Dollars. Somehow, it nerves me in the struggles to get the money to pay my premiums.

These days of ours are certainly extraordinary in many ways, not alone in the great "*protection*" in a pecuniary way, which they afford to an honest man who works with *his* hands and never with Harriman's hands, nor in the security to life and the means of living, which the highways are supposed to give while held by little groups of men for their individual enrichment; nor in the invention of a thing called money to aid in the transference of property from man to man, and then to let this thing called money be seized, not earned, and thrust into private vaults, in order to prevent its use by the people for the purpose for which it was invented. Yes; these days are wondrous; but in nothing are they more extraordinary than here in Rhode Island. They have devolped a little class of newspaper historians writing "*history*," butt end foremost. The writing of history has from the earliest ages been done in the interest, not of truth, but of individuals. My dictionaries runs back two hundred years; but in neither of them can I discover that Truth is the synonym of history. These curious thoughts are the result of the efforts of recent writers of communications concerning Rhode Island cover the good name and work of James N. Arnold, in his attempt to cover the good name and work of Roger Williams with the deep damnation of hypocrisy, deceit, frauds and selfish corruption. *Second*, the work of Stephen F. Peckham, in his attempt to show that the planting of Providence and of all Rhode Island on the principle then unknown in America of the separation of a man's right to religious freedom, from the working of the Civil Government, was the work, not of Roger Williams, but of Richard Scott. In his work this Peckham has suppressed the statement of Scott himself that Roger Williams "first proposed liberty of conscience." Scott continues, "He (Roger Williams) was so zealous for it at the first coming home of the charter (of 1663) that nothing in Government must be acted till that was granted." (N. E. Fire Brand, Quenched, London, 1678, p. 247). This is utter destruction to every line ever written by Peckham in support of his nonsense. *Third*. The work of Thomas W. Bicknell in taking the most ancient book of records from the town clek's office in Warren and removing it from the town some fifty years ago and then attempting to justify his criminal act by showing that *Sowams* was *Barrington*. *Fourth*, the work of my friend, Francis Gallagher, clinging to the coat-tails of Bicknell. Mr. Gallagher published in the Pawtucket *Gazette* an elaborate paper concerning the Quaker Meeting House near the "Butterfly Factory." He says, "This Meeting House near Saylesville was erected by descendants of Thomas Arnold, a well-known co-adjutor of Roger Williams." For more than a century this Meeting House has been connected with the name of Job Scott, the most distinguished Quaker preacher ever dwelling in Rhode Island. He was directly connected with it for years. Why say it is near Saylesville when it is much near Lonsdale? This Meeting House was not erected by descendants of Thomas Arnold. It stands on land which was deeded by

NOV 21 1907

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

Eleazer Arnold to Thomas Smith and others on the 2d October, 1708, and the deed reads: "On which stands a certain meeting house of the people called Quakers." (Steere's Hist., Smithfield, p. 143). The meeting house standing there in 1708 is not that now standing; and it was then in the town of Providence. But the worst thing said by Mr. Gallagher is that "Thomas Arnold was a well-known co-adjutor of Roger Williams." As I understand the word, co-adjutor means "an assistant," "a co-worker," one who assists another." Williams planted Providence in 1636. Thomas Arnold did not come to dwell on these lands until 1655. How was he a co-adjutor of Williams? Here is one more strange remark of my friend Gallagher: "What is now (1907) the Moses Brown School was originally established at the Portsmouth Meeting House in 1784." A school for the neighboring Quaker children was opened in Portsmouth in 1784, but it was soon closed, and it was nearly fifty years later that the Moses Brown gift was made. Before leaving this interesting paper I will call attention to the name Smithfield as applied to the lands, where this Quaker Meeting House stands: There was a deed of some of these lands given in 1680, in which is used: "A Row of Lots called Smithfield." Fifty years later in 1730 the town was incorporated under the name Smithfield."

The decline in the selling prices of "stocks" within a few months has been more than seven thousand millions of dollars. Nothing comparable to these frauds has been seen in this world since 1716 and 1720, when John Blunt concocted the South Sea Bubble; and John Law "Harrimanned", the Mississippi scheme. But this Bubble of our day is a thousand times greater than these celebrated infantile "business" enterprizes.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1907. Vol 24. No. 24.

THE TEXT OF THE COMMISSION SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE, UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, TO WILLIAM CODDINGTON IN 1651.

Whereas by the Act of Parlament of the Third of October last it is granted to the Council of State to have power and authority over all such Islands, and all other places in America, as have been planted at cost and settled by the People & authoritie of this Nation; and there or in any of the said Islands & Places to institute governors and to grant commission, or commissions, to such Person or Persons as they shall think fit and to doe all just things and to use all lawful means for the benefit & preservation of the said Plantations & Islands in Peace and safety until the Parlament shall take other and further order therein, any Letters Patents or other authorities formerly granted or given to the contrary notwithstanding. And whereas William Coddington Esquire at the great hazard, cost & charges of himself & others did about the year [illegible] to Plant, or set down upon [illegible], als Rhoad Island, and [illegible], being Islands inhabited & [illegible] by the Indians living west [illegible] Narragansett Bay in the better part of America, and did for valuable considerations purchase the said Islands of and from the two chief Sachems of the Narragansetts, and of the neighboring Sachem of Sowanset, and of and from the two Petty Sachems of said Islands, with the consent of the native People thereof, wherein the said William Coddington and others have ever since been, and now are in quiet and peaceable possession and seizure. Forasmuch also as the said William Coddington aforesaid & others are desirous to goe on in the populising & Planting of the said Islands and to put themselves & the said Islands under the Protection of this State & to hold & enjoy the same by & under the grant, power & authority of this Nation and State of England. The said Council for the better encouragement of the said Adventurers, and carrying on soe good a worke & reposing confidence in the ability, wisedome, faithfulness and good affection of you the said William Coddington. Doe by these presents make & constitute you to be Governor of said Islands, hereby giveing and granting unto you the said William Coddington full power & authority to take upon you the office & exercise of the Government of the said Islands, and to cause equall & indifferent Justice to be Duely administered to all the good People in the said Islands inhabiting according to the laws established in this land, as farre as the constitution of those places will permit. In the name of the keepers of the liberties of England, by authority of Parliament and to use and observe the same & noe other form or style in all commissions, writeings, deputations, Instructions, and in all other loyall & civill proceedings,

but according to the forms directed by this present Parliament since the abolishing of Kingship and alteration of Government. And you are further to raise forces for defence & exercise and doe all just things and use all lawfull means to settle, improve & preserve the said Islands in Peace and Safety untill the Parliament shall take other or further order therein, unto whom or to this Councill you are to give an account of your proceedings from tyme to tyme, and to present as things emerge what you consider to be for the good of the said Islands, and for the advantage and interest of this Commonwealth in the well ordering & disposing of the same. Moreover you the said William Coddington, after your entrance upon the government of the said Islands are to call unto yourself for the better direction of your office and government a Councill consisting of persons rightly justified for judgment and good affection to the interest of this Commonwealth not exceeding the number of six after the manner hereafter set forth in this commission. That the said Persons shall be examined by such freeholders of the Towns of Newport and Portsmouth within the said Islands as shall be well affected to the Government of this Commonwealth according to the Instructions and Directions therein Provided. And afterwards to be confirmed by you the said Governor which said Persons soe nominated, and afterwards chosen & confirmed by you the said Governor as aforesaid or any three or more of them shall sit in Council and are to be assisting unto you in the affairs belonging to your Trust until that tyme twelve month at which tyme a new election is to be made as aforesaid and soe annually. And you have hereby power and are authorized to tender the engagement in these words: "I doe declare & promise that I will be true and faithfull to the Commonwealth of England as the same is now established without a King or House of Lords," to those who shall be from tyme to tyme chosen as aforesaid to be of your said Councill which engagement they are to subscribe before they act anything as Councill as aforesaid. And you are alsoe to tender the said engagement to all those who by this present commission are to have a voyce in the said election, and not suffer any Person to have a vote in the

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said Elections who have not first subscribed the said engagement. The said Persons or Councill are hereby alsoe authorized in case of your absence, or death, to make choice of some other fit person qualified as aforesaid to succeed you in the Government until the Parliament, or Councill of State shall give further order herein, care being taken always by yourself & Councill that the interest of this Commonwealth be preserved according to the trust and true meaning of the powers herewith to you given.

Given at the Councill of State at White-hall this third day of April 1651.

Signed in the name and by order of the Councill of State appointed by authoritie of Parlament.

Jo: Bradshawe P-e-sidt.

I have written this text from a photographic reproduction of this Commission, very much reduced, and published in the *Churchman*, New York, on the 19th October last. It was so reduced as to be scarcely legible to the eye; and then, too, with a powerful glass. Notwithstanding my care, there may be small errors in my text. The original was brought by the Bishop of London, with the permission of the King of England, to be given to President Roosevelt. It has been lost for more than 250 years. It is of great interest, not alone to students of Rhode Island History; but also to those interested in a History of the Commonwealth. Mr. Coddington was elected to an office under the Warwick charter, in the Providence Plantations, in 1647. But declined to serve. He secretly left the island of Aquidneck, where he dwelt, early in the year 1649. Six weeks after the head of Charles the First rolled from the block, Coddington landed in England. The Council of State had not then been formed. On the 6th March Coddington presented a Petition to this Council. I will reproduce a part of it. "Petition of William Coddington setting forth that he was one of the first planters in New England, and about thirteen years past he discovered two small islands, called Aquiednick *als* Rhoad Island, and Quunnagate lying within Narragansett Bay, which he purchased of the Indians, and has quietly enjoyed ever since; but being desirous to govern by English laws, and to have dependence on the Commonwealth, he prays for a grant of these Islands from Parliament with such immunities as have

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been granted to others in like cases."

This Petition laid a year before the Councill, practically nothing being done with it. Nothing was known concerning it, in the Providence Plantation. On the 3rd April, 1651, the Council Record states that Great Changes were to be made the Commission, to wit, that Coddington was to be Governor of the two islands, and administer the engagement to himself. On the same day, but later it was signed by the President, John Bradshaw, the seal affixed and given to Coddington.

On, or about September 1st, 1651, Coddington appeared on Aquidneck Island, and showed his Commission. There was intense opposition to it, both at Aquidneck, and at Providence, and Warwick. In truth, it split the government of Providence Plantations into two parts. The People of Providence selected Roger Williams to go to London to find out about it, and to try and re-instate the Warwick charter. The People on Aquidneck selected John Clark to go with Williams to assist him. Roger Williams had proposed to Coddington and Clark the purchase of this Island for a settlement, and Mr. Williams had made the purchase for them. Clark was a joint owner. Williams and Clark left New England about November 1st, 1651. On or about March 1st following, Coddington fled from the Island and secreted himself. This he did near the time when a reply might reach Providence and Newport from Williams and Clark. This flight by Coddington indicates fraud in the transaction. I have not yet the evidence, but I have no doubt that Sir Henry Vane instantly secured delay in Coddington's getting his commission into operation. At all events it *was* stopped. I will state a few points: Coddington in his Petition states that he was the discoverer and individual purchaser of two small island—Aquidneck and Quananacut. He was neither discoverer, nor the individual purchaser. These Indian names were unknown to the members of the Council of State, among whose members were Oliver Cromwell, Sir Henry Vane and Cornelius Holland. The two latter had been active in securing the Warwick charter seven or eight years before. They were all friends of Roger Williams, and would never have permitted the enactment of Coddington

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commission, had they known its purpose and effect. Nevertheless, in direct language it destroyed the Warwick charter. The Commission was to stand "Any Letters Patents or other authorities formerly granted, or given to the contrary notwithstanding."

All the vital powers were injected into the Commission on the 3rd day of April. It was during the afternoon of this day, that the real powers were imparted (Internegnum Entry Book, v. 93, pp. 210-213). But there is no record of the enactment of the Commission by the Council of State. Again it is signed only by John Bradshawe, and this fact destroyed it. Previous to the beheading of Charles the First, and to the subsequent formation of the Council of State, the Earl of Warwick had held control of all Plantations, or English Colonies. After the establishment of this Council of State by Parliament, all power and authority which the Earl of Warwick "had, or ought to have had, and exercised, passed to the Council of State" (Bissett's Omitted Chapters of English History, v. 1, p. 49). On the 2nd of March, 1652, the Council of State made an order, "That the whole Council, or *any five of them,* be appointed a Committee for Trade and Plantation" (Bissett's Omitted Chapters of the History of England, v. 2, p. 79). Coddington's Commission was signed by John Bradshawe alone it should have been signed by Five men. It was illegal. Oliver Cromwell ordered the People of Newport and Providence to re-establish themselves under the Warwick charter and continue its Government (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 316), and Coddington immediately submitted (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 327). The Coddington Commission on that day disappeared and has but just been discovered in Fulham Palace.

The *Churchman* says: "Coddington's Commission made him Governor of Rhode Island" for Life. But Rhode Island, as a Colony, or State, did not then exist; he was made Governor only of Aquidneck and Conanicut.

The Editor of the December *Century* thinks it is a good time to take a more cheerful view of existing conditions in America, and that "there is danger, too, that suggestion of evil conduct *may come* from fixing one's mind too intently upon evil." He continues:

"A few months ago there was a general outcry about the condition of New York city. There was an Asiatic murder there that had nothing whatever to do with local habits and conditions. There were many distressing incidents with regard to young girls. The reverbations from these incidents were world-wide. One might think that the metropolis was given over to crime, and that justice had utterly failed there. And yet, whatever the faults that exist, it is doubtful if for generations the administration of criminal justice has been on a higher plane, if on one so high, as it is now in New York."

Has this high plane of the administration of criminal justice put the brakes on the business of the *Black Hand?* Has Judge Lacombe's work sustained the price of *Consol. Gas Stock?* Has the action of Judge Lacombe in the matter of the Metropolitan Street Railroad in New York city re-assured the honest people, now living, but abominably poor? Has the extraction of seven thousand millions of dollars *in wind* from the real value of stock, made the rich richer, while it has certainly made the Poor who never bought these stocks very much poorer?

Yes, it may be a good time to let our "moral natures take a vacation," as the *Century* editor thinks. Certainly, two gentlemen of New York must have thought so, too. One, the late President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; the other, the Professor of Botany in Columbia University. The first, Mr. Barney; the last, Prof. Underwood.

Rye is 65 cents a bushel, and we are paying at the rate of $3.00 for it.

At a political meeting of the Economic Club, in Boston, a day or two ago, a speaker used this language:

"Forms of Government remain long after changes of the substances. We should not delude ourselves with the idea that the people govern in this country and that through their Congress and State Legislatures, they shape their own destinies when in truth and in fact they cannot pass a single statute of any kind or nature, however urgently demanded, unless the statute shall meet the approval of the lawyers who happen at the time to compose the highest court."

The speaker was Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The *Highest Court* made the Dred Scot Decision, did it stand? Three bloody Revolutions in England were brought about by the treacherous rascality of lawyers. Has this country to be forced into such work?

A magazine fixed its subscription price at $1.00 per year. It raised the price to $1.50 per year. If you subscribe for two years the price is $1.25, or for three years it is $3.00, or $1.00 a year. Such work discloses the purpose to get a lot of money one year, or two years, or three years, before any equivalent is given for it, or any work done. Is that business, or what is it?

My learned historical friend, Mr. James N. Arnold, gave us last Sunday, a most valuable paper on the "Warwick Purchases." Its value consists not in its veracity, but in its suppression of the truth. He makes no mention of the work of the Arnolds, both father and son, in their efforts to destroy the Warwick purchases, by a war bringing an army there from Massachusetts. Nor are Gordon's great suits brought both in England and in Boston against William Arnold mentioned. Either Mr. Arnold is ignorant in what he attempts in his-

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Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, containing amusing Dissertations and Enquiries concerning a variety of subjects the most remarkable and proper to excite curiosity and attention to the whole range of the mathematical and philosophical sciences. First composed by M. Ozanum. Lately recomposed by M. Montucca, and now (1803) translated into English by Charles Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy. 4 vols, with 100 plates. Boards uncut. London, 1803. $8.50

tory, or he wilfully suppresses the truth. In either case the *Tribune* ought not to permit the use of its columns to circulate such deceitful rottenness. His reference to *Throcmasten*, state neither the facts, nor the truth. Throckmorton was a mere land grabber here. His letters all turn upon Williams's opposition to Quaker Theology. But for Mr. Williams, this correspondance would never have been known. He printed all Throck's letters in his "G. Fox Digged" (Narr. Club, 5, pp. 6, 8, 14, 23, 25, 33, 35), and with them his own answers, which were simply anhilation. Why does not J. N. A. tell the Truth; but not just in the way that his sanctimonious ancesters told it?

The December *Century*, its Christmas number is a wonderful work, whether you look at it from an artistic or from a Literary point. Lady Randolph Churchhill's Reminiscences are mighty interesting reading. Then there is one of Timothy Cole's beautiful wood cuts; and a very beautiful reproduction of one of Godfrey Kneller's portraits of the Duke of Marlborough, and another, family group, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. But the greatest things in this Christmas number, a feature of both popular as well as scientific interest, is the publication, for the first time, of the new photographs of Mars, taken by the Lowell-Todd expedition to the Andes last summer. Half a dozen plates are shown, with an account by E. C. Slipher, of just how the photographs were made by him, with an explanation of their significance and value by Prof. Percival Lowell, and there are drawings by both, representing their visual observations in Chile and Arizona, interesting in comparison.

It was a noble thing for the Industrial Trust Company to do without prompting, to loan the State all the money required by Mr. Read, the General Treasurer. And then consider the "run."

The cost of meat here is now, and for thirty years has been, from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than in any city in the United States.

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 copies, 369 have been sold; 126 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

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There is no happiness in life greater than the pursuit of an idea. It is this pursuit which developes within us that love of literature which never leaves us deserted and alone. Yes,

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends
Rough-hew them how we will."

The soul left the body of the man who wrote those lines, nigh upon three hundred years ago. Nevertheless, when I read them—with the mind's eye—I can see the soul of Shakespeare, sitting by his hearth-stone, and *thinking* them. Yes, I believe in the immortality of the soul; be it ether, or what it be; it be not mortal. Mrs. Maude Dailey Chace is the living Literary Executrix of Sarah Helen Whitman, who was the most gifted Poetry writer ever living in Rhode Island. This Executrix has had printed for gift uses at Christmas, a Poem written years ago by Sarah Helen Whitman, called *Santa Claus.* It opens

"A Health to good old Santa Claus.
And to his rein-deer bold,
Whose hoofs are shod with eider-down,
Whose horns are tipped with gold."

It is so unpretending, so simple, and yet so profound in thought, that as I read it, the soul of the departed woman hovers above my head, and birth is given to thought. It is a neatly printed, almost a leaflet; with six original drawings, by a young Providence artist, Milton R. Halladay; a young man of great promise. His pencil point is formed by the working of his mind; and his hand, in design, is guided solely by this unseen, yea, unseeable mind. The price is 50 cents; for which it will be sent, post paid, anywhere. A good rule, for it works both ways. And, remember that it is the *spirit of the giver,* and *not the cost of the gift,* which gives value to the act. This gifted woman I knew, and I also knew

"Her Virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be wooed, and not unsought be won."

This chaste gift can be found at these places: The Preston & Rounds Co., Harry Gregory's, The Providence Paper Company, Weybosset street; the Tilden-Thurber Company, and at Mrs. Marion Young's gift shop, 176 Angell street.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1907. | Vol 24. No. 25

THE CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST WILLIAM HARRIS. DID ROGER WILLIAMS MAKE IT?

The leading writers of Rhode Island, beginning with Samuel G. Arnold, are continually charging Roger Williams with having charged William Harris with the crime of High Treason, and in two of the most recent writings, this charge made by Williams was declared to be practically frivolous. I will set forth their charges and their statements of the cases. The earliest mention of the charge was made by what was then called the Court of Commissioners, that body which we now call the General Assembly.

The Colonial Records of Rhode Island (v. 1, p. 361,) reads: "Upon the Court (of Commissioners) taking cognizance of the accusations laid against William Harris of Providence and Pawtuxet by Mr. Roger Williams of Providence—together with an impeachment of High Treason against the said William Harris, which impeachment is in writing subscribed Roger Williams *President.*" Again, "The business (of the Court of Commissioners) concerning William Harris his case, it is presented by Mr. Roger Williams, a case of High Treason. The case presented before two members of the Court of Commissioners John Weeks and John Easton (p. 363). Their report was that Harris's book taught that '*He that can say, it is his conscience aught not to yield subjection to any human order amongst men.*'" That Harris held that opinion cannot be disproved. He held it and it is *Treason* to the State, or *Anarchy.* For it he was held by the Court of Commissioners (Col. Rec. 1, 364). These things took place at the session of the Court of Commissioners, a body now known as the General Assembly, May 19th, 1657. Roger Williams had been President of the Colony three years; he declined a re-election, and Benedict Arnold was elected.

Mr. Samuel G. Arnold says: "As President of the Colony he (Roger Williams) issued a warrant for the arrest of Harris on a charge of High Treason, against the Commonwealth of England." In proof, Arnold cites the warrant, which he says that Williams, as President, issued. (Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. 1, 263.) But the words "High Treason," nor "Treason" do not appear in the warrant, and hence this document does not sustain Arnold's statement. Mr. Arnold makes another erroneous statement concerning this warrant. He says, "This warrant is dated Newport, 12th of the 1st mo., 1656 and 1657, so-called." There is no date in the warrant; hence it does not sustain Arnold's statement.

In the year 1902, the Rhode Island Historical Society publ'shed a book bearing this title, "Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Volume X." There is no other title save a "bastard" bearing the words "Harris Papers." Arnold states that the originals of the warrants which he printed "are still preserved among the papers of William Harris now in the possession of William

J. Harris (1850). But they are not to be found in this 10th volume of the Historical Society Publications. In this volume is printed a "Calendar of Events in the Life of William Harris." It was written by Clarence S. Brigham. It is chronological. Under the date "1657, January 12," is written "charged with High Treason, by Roger Williams," with these references, "R. I. H. S. Pub. 1, 216; W. H. Memoranda, p. 5."

It will here be noted that Mr. S. G. Arnold gives the date of this pretended "charge" as being 12th March. Mr. Brigham gives the date of this charge as being 12th January. Arnold's real year was 1657, as we now reckon the years. Brigham is ambiguous. It may be either 1657, or 1658, as the years are now reckoned.

The latest writer of Rhode Island History, in his "Appreciation of Roger Williams," uses this language: "His acts, that is, exclusive of the *scheme for pensioning the persecuted;* exclusive of the *Prosecution of Harris for Treason;* and exclusive of the *recommendation of punishment for the Quakers;* bear the impress of sound judgment" (Rhode Island, its Making and its Meaning. Richman, v. 2, p. 285).

Richman says, "His life itself had been *little regarded* by the Rhode Island, wherewith it had been contemporary" (p. 279, v. 2). Same page, "What served chiefly to gain for the Founder of '*Providence*' the esteem of his fellow citizens was," etc. Again, "The object of the present chapter is to inquire what those qualities in, and facts about him were, which made him—regardless of contemporary estimate—not only the representative in New England of the *time-spirit* of '*Toleration;*' but in *his* Colony *a Nestor in Counsel upon all great issues*" (v. 2, p. 280).

The Publications of the R. I. Historical Society (v. 1, No. 3, p. 214-229), contains an elaborate paper on William Harris. In it is this paragraph: "In January, 1656-7, Williams entered a complaint against him (Harris), and as President of the Colony issued a warrant charging him (Harris) with high treason." Then follows the warrant. "Whereas, William Harris of Providence published in all the towns in the Colony dangerous writings containing his notorious defiance to the authority of his highness the Lord Protector, etc., and the High Court of Parliament of England, as also his notorious attempts to draw all the English subjects of the Colony into a traitorous renouncing of

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their allegiance and subjection, and whereas the said William Harris now openly in the face of *this* Court declareth himself resolved to maintain the said writings with his blood,—these are therefore in the name of His Highness the Lord Protector strictly to will and require you to apprehend the said William Harris and to keep him in safe custody until his appearance before the General Assembly of the Colony in May next ensuing at Newport before which Assembly he is to be convicted, and sent for England, or acquitted according to law of the Colony established amongst us. And you are also hereby authorized to take all due care that his land, and estate, be faithfully secured to the use of his highness the Lord Protector in case of conviction of the said William Harris in the General Assembly of *this* Colony as aforesaid; for the due performance of all which premises, all his Highness' officers in this Colony, both civil and military, and all his Highness subjects in this Colony are hereby straightly required to be aiding and assisting, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

"ROGER WILLIAMS, *President.*

"TO MR. RICHARD KNIGHT, *General Sergeant.*"

(*Continued in next issue.*)

The Manufacturers' Building Company (chiefly the estates of the John Carter Brown family) were fined $25.00, under a plea of guilty of a violation of the Smoke Nuisance Law; a second action was discontinued. The company, it was claimed, "had been warned; but there had been continued violations of the law." Again, Mr. Canning on behalf of the company, claimed there had been no intention of violating the law, *the blame rested with the men in the engine room.* Here is the law: "Every owner, lessee, or person who *has the right to control* the operation or use of any such engine, boiler, or furnace, and who suffers, or permits the issue or emission of dense, or thick black or gray smoke from any such smoke stack or chimney, *and* every person having charge of the igniting, making, feeding, stoking, or attending any such furnace, or smoke preventive, attached thereto; or furnace fire used in connection with any such engine, boiler, or furnace who shall so ignite, make, stoke, feed, or attend any such smoke preventive, or furnace fire that dense or thick black, or gray smoke shall issue, or be emitted, from any such smokestack or chimney, shall be *deemed and held guilty of creating a public nuisance,* * * and fined

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not less than Ten dollars, nor more than One Hundred." Here, will the City Solicitor please note that the color of the smoke is not changed by the fact that the word "light" is not used in the statute? Again, will the City Solicitor note that stokers, otherwise men in the engine room, *"shall be deemed and held guilty."* Have they been held; and if not, why not? I had supposed that laws, made to protect the community, were to be enforced; and that no Judge had the power to inject words into a law changing the very nature of its construction. The violations of the "Smoke Nuisance Statute is constant by the boilers in the Olneyville district, in this city, and the nuisance grows greater, and greater, day by day, and no actions are brought One thing is clear. The law *must be enforced; or it must be repealed;* or the citizens must have a law department who will, while it is a law, enforce it. The City Solicitor has a salary of $6000.00; his assistant has $3000.00. Can nobody be found here, at those salaries, to take the violators into court? There will not be another Kendall Company Decision. Nor will Mr. Justice Tanner's construction of this law be final.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I reproduce the following title of a forth-coming book, which will be of great interest to those who have a genuine desire of escaping the rascality of "historical, or so-called *historical* work." Adelos Gorton, the author of the book, was like myself once a bookseller. The association with books developed powers of research. And this skill in research led to this Biography, which will, I think, destroy lots of stuff commonly called history. Much of it will, I know, be destroyed. Here is the title:

THE LIFE AND TIMES
of
SAMUEL GORTON
THE FOUNDERS AND THE FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC
A Section of
EARLY UNITED STATES HISTORY
and
A HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF PROVIDENCE AND RHODE ISLAND PLANTATIONS
in
THE NARRAGANSETT INDIAN COUNTRY
now
THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
1592—1636—1677—1687
With a genealogy of Samuel Gorton's descendants to the present time

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Compiled from various accounts, histories, letters, and published and unpublished records

By Adelos Gorton.

The following extracts from Mr. Gorton's Introduction mentions the scope and intention of his purpose. It is a book of sterling strength and of original thought.

That all the principal facts belonging to this history of Samuel Gorton and his companions and the affairs with which they were associated, that are necessary to an understanding of them and a correct judgment regarding them, have never been given, alone, not with others, in one unbroken collection, and the desire expressed by many that these truths from every source should together shed their light upon these subjects, are the reasons above others that have prompted their gathering and issuing in this volume.

The records of events in the Providence Colony show that the troubles there were principally from two sources —one operating from without, the other aided from without, but operating from within.

They show that the Providence Colony was founded and upheld and the interests of its people served principally by two loyal men, their followers and successors—one by his procuring the place and settling it, the other by his defending it, and as a consequence maintaining it.

They show that the Colony was nearly dismembered by the internal dissensions created principally by two disloyal men, subjects and agents of other colonies, their followers and successors; one by his fraudulently claiming the lands, the other by his persistently asserting, in opposition to the will of the people, his authority to rule them.

The greatest of these causes of turbulence was that regarding the lands. And for the possession of the lands, really more than for their religious opinions, th loyal people and rightful owners of the lands were assailed with the then political weapon of vile heresy and otherwise abused.

Of what use is a Probation Officer: or how can he supervise or control the fifteen-year-old boy burglars with which the city is filled; or the ten-year-old incendiaries with a record of a dozen conflagrations? Mr. Wallace may be a very excellent Christian gentleman, but what can he do to correct the terrible conditions of children? Absolutely nothing.

Rowland G. Hazard delivered an address on "Clean Milk" before the Washington County Agricultural Society, at its latest annual meeting in September last. It has been beautifully printed, and in it, are many acute paragraphs. He says: "It is no longer safe to rely upon the *tradition* of fresh milk. How can we rely on tradition for anything? *I* don't. He says "bacteria are superfluous in milk," but the "lactic acid germs are possibly protective." How is the ordinary man, with no microscope, to know when he catches one? But this is a corker: "The most dangerous source of poisonous bacteria is probably the milker himself." "The milker's hands should be thoroughly washed together with his entire person, and his clothing, even paying attention to his hair, eyebrows, teeth and breath." Well, gee whiz, I am not going to stop buying milk. Mr. Hazard has studied the latest aerated science in milk.

Nowhere does one find so many illustrations suitable for framing as in *The Century*. Mr. Timothy Cole, everywhere recognized as the world's foremost wood engraver, is now engaged in reproducing for this magazine attractive examples of French art, including such favorites as Madame Vigée LeBrun's portrait of herself and child; David's "Madame Récamier" (the reclining figure) recently published; Nattier's "Madame Sophie"; Delacroix's "Dante and Virgil Crossing the Styx"; Greuze's

"Broken Pitcher," etc., etc. This series when finished will be as representative as the previous groups (Italian, Dutch, English, and Spanish) and will include many very popular and famous paintings.

In addition to the color work by De Ivanowski and Guérin, already mentioned, there will be varied examples of work by other painters, novel and appropriate to color reproduction. Photogravure and tint will also be employed with nice regard for adaptation of subject to process, the ultimate consideration being the beauty of the magazine. Articles of special interest to photographers are in hand. *The Century* has one every month. They take us back to Raffaelo Morghen.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have issued an official statement concerning the effects of the present financial disturbance and industrial depression on the road, and concerning the causes of the business recession. Here is the real essence:

"You see, it is rather early yet for this thing to make itself felt with us. The manufacturers feel it first, and of course we are hearing rumblings. Just how serious these may become it is impossible to tell.

"The process of recovery from the present conditions is necessarily slow, and not until confidence is restored will people begin to feel easy and to release the funds which they have withdrawn from the support of industries. If the present depression resolves itself into merely the normal business dullness previous to a presidential campaign then we may expect no further depression in industrial and financial conditions. If it is a deep-rooted condition of panic it may go further.

"It is certain that there must come some relief from the causes and conditions which gave rise to the present disturbance, and the tariff was a leading cause.

Morse Memorial.

Memorial of the Morse, containing the History of Seven Persons by the Name, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their Descendants, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo, Boston, 1850. Presentation copy by the author. This is the very rare 1st edition, now seldom found. $21.50

It contains 9 original engraved portraits, besides a picture of the "Witch House" at Newbury, Mass.; and of the Indian assault on a house at Medway, Mass.; a map of the original bounds of Natick, Mass., with the initials of the First Settlers there, and the Heraldic Arms of the Morse Family, a Copper Plate, Hand Coloured. Of infinite genealogical value to any Morse, with much intermarriage value.

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass. 8vo, bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50

For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

Life of Ticknor.

Life and Letters of George Ticknor. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, by George S. Hilliard. Boston, 1876. $2.50

History of Situate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $12.5

One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 309 families in it.

J. F. Cooper's Novels.

J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels. Darley's illustrations. Original editions, in excellent condition. Cloth, viz., Wish-ton-wish, Red Rover, Bravo, Prairie, Pioneers, Spy, the Pilot, in all 7 vols. $15.00

Naturalist's Library.

The Naturalist's Library, by Sir William Jardine. 40 vols, 12mo, cloth, gilt tops. $20.00

This superb work has on Birds 14 vols.; on Animals 13 vols.; on Insects 7 vols.; on Fishes 6 vols. It has 1200 plates of Birds, Insects, Animals and Fishes. It has 2 beautiful volumes confined wholly to Humming Birds.

Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics.

Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, containing amusing Dissertations and Enquiries concerning a variety of subjects the most remarkable and proper to excite curiosity and attention to the whole range of the mathematical and philosophical sciences. First composed by M. Ozanum. Lately recomposed by M. Montucca, and now (1803) translated into English by Charles Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy. 4 vols, with 100 plates. Boards uncut. London, 1803. $6.25

TARIFF REVISION DEMANDED.

"We must have tariff revision. There can be no doubt that a preferential tariff has made possible the huge fortunes of the present time and much of the industrial manipulation.

"Had it not been for a preferential tariff it is entirely probable that the large fortune of Mr. Carnegie would never have existed. Standard Oil undoubtedly profits from a protective tariff. So far as these policies are concerned, in which the Democratic and the Republican parties are at issue, most important of which is the question of a tariff revision the New York, New Haven and Hartford road is Democratic.

Certain men induced the General Assembly to appropriate $45,000.00 of the People's money, for excursions, etc., to the Jamestown Exposition. But an "Exposition" has followed which is far more valuable and interesting. The Providence *Tribune*, in four columns, show how, and who, had the money. Thank God, I was not a member of the Rhode Island Jamestown Commission. It was worse than scandalous. One thousand dollars were used for automobiles. John P. Burlingame handled $5000. Kingsbury almost as much. Yes, these *are* days of prosperity.

The Dog Nuisance has become in cities intolerable. Men can do in sparcely settled towns things which cannot be done in cities. Not only those who have no dogs are annoyed; but those who have dogs, or parts of dogs, are also annoyed. A neighbor, not half a mile away, between 11 o'clock at night and 4 o'clock in the morning, was "up" three times to let the dogs "out" and "in"—kept awake actually hours.

As safely might men run Locomotives on the wagon roads, as to run automobiles, on these roads. The first right to use these roads is with the foot traveller. Ninety per cent. of the inhabitants own neither a horse, nor a locomotive, nor an automobile. Thus, one-tenth of the inhabitants make the highways death engines, to the remaining nine-tenths, who are forced to use the highways on foot, in order to earn their daily bread. The actions of these automobile men, on Broadway, in this city,

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The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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are positively scandalous. No less so is the show and "parade" assumed by these men. Ask Mr. Justice Baker of the Superior Court to ask the Supreme Court whether the Common Law is equal to the emergency. Here is the Rhode Island Law for laying out and making highways: "Nothing shall hinder, or prevent, the public from acquiring lands for highways according to the course of the *Common Law;* nor abridge, or take away, any legal, or equitable remedy *by the Common Law*" (General Laws of Rhode Island, 1896, p. 238).

The newspapers are damning men who take their money out of Banks. For what purpose do men put money into banks, if it is not to be able to get it again when they are in need? Men will be forced to pay their debts even if banks are not forced. Mr. Bryan, one of the greatest men this country has ever produced, has just shown how depositors can be safeguarded against the robberies of the Money Gang. Read and study what Mr. Bryan has said and then look with a clear head upon the newspaper lies concerning it. The days are rapidly coming when some of this infernal work will come to an end.

Two good picket fences, in front of two houses on Broadway, corner of Howard street, are daily assaulted by gangs of boys, and not less than 25 pickets have been broken. Is it true that these boys are beyond the control of the Police?

The rotten folly of the New York money gang was never more fully shown than in this "Panic." This panic is merely a case of financial dropsy. Can men be forever made fools by a parcel of fools? For what was money invented? Simply for convenience in transference of things between parties. For the accommodation of the buyer and seller. From the first moment of its existence every scheme possible has been devised to steal, hide and "corner" it. The Bible tells us that "the Love of Money is the root of all Evil." If you disbelieve the Bible, just consider the Rockefeller financial work. Gunpowder and the Dagger is doing its work among the "Rich." The result will be that the People will in spite of themselves come into possession of their own.

1-845-002

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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THE CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST WILLIAM HARRIS. DID ROGER WILLIAMS MAKE IT?

(Continued.)

I resume consideration of the charge of Treason against W. Harris at the point where in my last issue I left it.

Prof. Munro, now President of the Historical Society, then gives this statement: "Nothing came of this charge. *It was too small* a matter for the attention of the English courts, and John Clark was too wise a man to press it" (Hist. Soc. Pub. v. 1, p. 218).

On the 23rd of the 5th mo., 1675, John Throckmorton wrote a letter to Roger Williams in which is this paragraph: "Call to mind what thou didst to thy peaceable neighbours *seeking their blood, crying out Treason*, when the Court discerned thy blood-thirsty spirit which thy friends at Newport were ashamed of, and thy accusations proved invalid. *How childish didst thou act to swear against one, when another told thee of somewhat spoken* to allay thy fury against William Harris" (George Fox Digged out of his Burrows, p. 16). This letter was written more than eight years after the transaction. It is false in these particulars. Roger Williams never sought any man's blood. The Court did not discern his blood thirsty spirit, but the Court—the General Assembly of the whole body of the people —*declared Harris's act Treason* (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 364). The accusations never were proved invalid; the General Assembly affirmed them (Col. Rec. 1, 364). Throckmorton admits that Williams was told by somebody what Harris had done. It was this somebody who made the charge of Treason. Stronger still, the warrant sets forth certain acts done by Harris, but it does not give a legal name to these acts. The words High Treason do not appear in either the Arnold, nor the Munro reproductions of the Warrant. And Roger Williams declared that "he never in word or in writing, cried out Treason against him (William Harris)." He described the acts of Harris, but he did not name them (Narr. Club. v. 5, p. 21). Samuel G. Arnold, in 1859, made the first false statement, and later writers have blindly followed Arnold. But Arnold's charge was that Williams had charged Harris with *High Treason against the Commonwealth of England* (Arnold's Hist. R. I. 1, 263). Arnold cites the Warrant. But the Warrant will not sustain the statement. Williams said nothing about Treason against the Commonwealth of England. Nor about anybody else.

President Munro maintains that Williams made the charge and says, "nothing came of this charge; it was too small a matter for the attention of the English courts, and John Clarke was too wise a man to press it." Now, if Prof. Munro will carry his investigation a bit further, say to page 396, v. 1. Col. Rec., he will find that the ship in which Harris's writing, and the charge and the answer, were sent, was lost at sea, with everything in her. May not this fact have been the real reason why the

charge made by Williams was never heard from in England? Prof. Munro says "Clarke was too wise a man to press it: it was too small a matter." Would not the fact that Clarke never saw the papers interfere with such an opinion? Does Prof. Munro actually think that the promulgation of such a principle as Harris promulgated is *too small a matter* to take cognizance of, in the foundation of a new government? There can be no possible escape for Harris; his anarchism is a court record; there can be no denial: he stands convicted so far as a Rhode Island court could convict him, and from it there can never be an escape.

Mr. Brigham, in his "Calendar of Events in the Life of William Harris," to which I have referred in the preceding article, presents these two entries:

1657, January 12th, charged with treason by Roger Williams (R. I. H. S. Pub. 1, 216; W. H. Memoranda, p. 5).

1657, February 25, speaks slightingly of Williams in Providence meeting. (Prov. Rec. 2, 100. N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg. 8, 293.)

Concerning the first—Roger Williams in 1676, wrote this, *"It is not true that either in word or writing I cryed out Treason against him"* (Narr. Club 5, p. 21).

Concerning the second, there is need of examination, and I will examine it. On page 100, *Prov. Early Records*, v. 2, neither the name of William Harris, nor Roger Williams, appears, nor any direct reference to either. The *meeting* was a Town Meeting of Providence, specially called to act in the matter of an arrest of Richard Chasmore by a man from the Massachusetts Colony. The town took Chasmore out of the custody of Richard Waite, who made the arrest of Chasmore. Waite was himself arrested by the Providence Town Constable, and Chasmore was held by the Colony. Waite was released and went to the Massachusetts Colony. He made a "Return" apparently on the back of what he calls "a Commission from authority to go unto Pawtuckitsit for to seaze uppon the body of Richard Chasmor." He made the arrest. The moment it became known, a town meeting was called in Providence, to stop Waite's coming to the Providence Colony to make arrests, and to hold Chasmore, who was held under bonds in the Colony Court of Commissioners, under a charge of a most beastly crime. He (Chasmore) was a renegade Indian whose wigwam was at

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Pawtuxet, and who had been used by the Arnolds in getting possession of the Indian Lands. This arrest was instigated doubtless by the Arnolds to get Chasmore out of the Providence Colony jurisdiction. Chasmore was a witness to one of the Arnold Forgeries, at Boston. (Book Notes, v. 22, p. 52; also Mass. Col. Rec. 3, 432; also Prov. Early Rec. 4, 160.) Zachary Rhodes, who had married William Arnold's daughter, was Chasmore's bondsman.

This arrest of Chasmore was opposed by Arthur Fenner, Thomas Angell, Roger Mowry, Gregory Dexter and by William Harris. So Wait informs us in this "return:" "William Harris, he said, wee had noe right to seaze a man att Pawtucksitt, and if wee had yett wee could not answr what we had done for he was there prisoner and had been given in bayle for to answer in there colloney." Mr. Wait, again, "I tould them I had lett there president Mr. Williams see itt; What, saith William Harris, Roger Williams, what is he but one fellow creture, and one of us, and hath no more power then any of us have, neither shall he, although he hath written to the Govverner in the bay but wee will call him to an account for his soe doeing, and this he spoke in slightly and jering manner" (New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg. 8, 293).

This "Return" is not dated. But it apparently bears the date March, 1656-7, or 1657, as we now write it.

At the first meeting of the Court of Commissioners of the Providence Plantations following this affair, the following work was done. "The Court have thought fitt to commit to the fyle certain papers that came before us, concerninge Richard Chasmore, and some aligations against the Towne of Providence about him; as alsoe a bond of Zachary Roads concerning the same business, in regard that Mr. Roger Williams is *not here present from whom* the said papers, and bond came to the Court" (R. I. Col. Rec. v. 1, 355).

The fact that Williams, then President of the Colony, held the evidence against Chasmore, and the Bond of Rhodes, gives the immediate lie to what Wait said. Williams would never have consented to let Wait remove Chasmore from the Colony. It was at this same session of the Court that Williams filed the warrant against Harris, and the Court accused Harris of High Treason, and placed Harris under bonds of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, while it referred his case to the English Gov-

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ernment. Roger Williams was President of the Colony when Wait says that Harris said, that he (Williams) had "no more power than any of us." This "Return" by Wait is the greatest display of ignorance, illiteracy, and falsehood known to me. Some further accounts of Chasmore can be found in Book Notes, v. 22, p. 52, etc.

In his chronology of events in the life of W. Harris, Mr. Brigham cites under the date "1657, January 12," "W. H. Memoranda." This means a pamphlet printed in Connecticut, in October, 1896, of seven pages, with this title, "Some William Harris Memoranda." There are no Harris Memoranda in it. It consists of three documents. *First*, a letter purporting to have been written by William Harris to Capt. Dean, from Providence, 14th of November, 1666. *Second*, a copy of the warrant by Roger Williams against Wm. Harris. *Third*, copy of a Protest by sixteen Proprietors of the town against Roger Williams, Gregory Dexter and Arthur Fenner against keeping up a difference with Pawtuxet men, November 19, 1677. Concerning the first document cited, to wit, the letter by Harris to Dean, there is appended this note: "I copied this from an original in William Harris' hand writing now in my possession, 3rd mo. 18th, and compared it carefully and made it as exact a copy as I could with the assistance of a younger person."—*Moses Brown.*

It must be noted that no year is mentioned by Brown. In giving the date "1657, January 12," Mr. Brigham followed Prof. Munro (Pubs. R. I. Hist. Soc. v. 1, p. 216). Munro followed Arnold; but Arnold wrote, "Newport, 12th of the *1st mo.*, 1656 and 1657, so called." The "1st mo." at that time was *March*, not January. The *original* letter from Harris, or at least purporting to be from Harris, is now in the possession of the Historical Society (Moses Brown Papers, v. 18, Doc. 98). It has been described also in the Hist. Soc. Pubs. (v. 8, p. 68.) I have given consideration to certain matters contained in it some ten years since (Book Notes, v. 14, p. 13). Now I will touch the Treason matter contained in it. This letter was written apparently to a man named Dean, who was captain of a ship, about then sailing for England. Harris writes Dean thus. "I have by me public record, and under Mr. Williams his own hand" (Some William Harris Memoranda, p.

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2). * * * "Besides I have by me an Indictment of three sheets of Paper, that Mr. Williams exhibited against me, wherein he accused me of High Treason, and in the said Indictment he sayeth there hath been 20 English gentlemen executed at Tibern that hath not done as much as Wm. Harris had done; also shows in his said Indictment what dismembering & unboweling there should be in such cases." Harris continues, "I would have sent you the thing under his own hand, but that I am not willing to lose it, as it may be by the way" (Some William Harris Memoranda, p. 2).

These documents described by Harris, as being in his possession, do not appear in the Harris Papers, which the Historical Society published as the tenth volume of its Collections, nor is its existence known. President Williams, in his warrant, says: "Harris published in all the Towns in the Colony dangerous writings containing his notorious defiance to the authority of his Highness the Lord Protector, and the High Court of Parliament of England; as also his notorious attempts to draw all the English subjects of this Colony into a traitorious renouncing of their allegiance and subjection, etc" (Pubs. R. I. Hist. Soc. v. 1, p. 216). The Court of Commissioners, then the highest Court in the Colony, said, "Concerning William Harris his booke and speeches upon it, we find therein delivered as the Doctrine—that he that can say '*it is his conscience*' ought not to yield subjection to any human order amongst men. Whereas the said Harris hath been charged for the said booke, and words with High Treason; and inasmuch as we being so remote from England, cannot be so well acquainted in the laws thereof, in that behalf provided; though we cannot but conclude his behavior therein to be both contemptuous and seditious." He was held in bonds of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, and the evidence in the case was sent to England (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, p. 364-5). The ship was lost at sea, and everything in her lost (Col. Rec. 1, p. 396), and so the case could not be presented. Before leaving this interesting history, I wish to consider legally two points vital in forming an opinion of what Harris wrote in this letter to Dean.

"An indictment is an accusation at the suit of the King by the oaths of twelve men" (Lambard's Archeion, lib. 4, cp. 5, 1635).

Pulton says, "An indictment is an inquisition taken and made by twelve men, whereby they do *find*, and present that such a person hath committed such a Treason, etc (Pulton De Pace Regis et Regni, London, 1623). By Statute no Indictment shall be made but by an inquest of lawful men returned by sheriffs (Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown Bk 4, cp. 9, London, 1716).

"The duty of Allegiance to the King, is so inseparable from a natural born subject, that not with all he can do, to renounce his allegiance, or transfer it would be High Treason." (Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, 35. Bacon's Abridgment of the Law, 1793, v. 5, p. 111.)

"High Treason may be committed against the person in actual possession of the crown, although such person be only King *de Facto* and not *de Jure*" (Bacon's Abridgment of the Law, v. 5, p. 112).

The third species of Treason is, if a man do levy war against our lord the King in his realm, and this may be done by taking arms, not only to dethrone the King, but under pretence to reform religion, or the laws, or to remove evil counsellors, etc (Statute of Edward the Third. Blackstone's Com. 4, p. 77).

"If any one shall maliciously by writing, or printing, declare that the King is not lawful King, or that the Pretender hath any title to the Crown, he shall be guilty of Treason" (12th Queen Anne).

"To incite invasion, such intentions being declared by printing, writing, or

speaking" (13th Charles the Second).

I deny that Roger Williams charged Harris with High Treason; but I believe that Williams believed that Harris's crime was legally Treason, and I think that it was not too small a matter for the attention of the English courts. It was a Harris trick to get individual possession of all the lands outside of Providence, then chiefly held by the Indians. But it failed.

Mr. James N. Arnold's paper in the Sunday *Tribune* of the 22nd inst., is the merest pack of deceit, in so short a space ever printed in Rhode Island. Here is one: "There is nothing *at present* to show that he talked, or did not talk the matter over with his people." Arnold here is writing about Coddington's going to England to get a commission making him, as Arnold says, "Governor of Rhode Island for Life." With such a purpose, about how many of his people would he talk it over with? Such stuff is a downright deceit. Here is another: "It can be asked, *where is the Record* that sent Mr. Williams to England for the Patent?" "The inference is strong that Mr. Williams had no authority." At a General Court held on Aquidneck, 19th September, 1642, consisting of Delegates from Portsmouth and Newport, it was ordered that "a committee shall be appointed to consult about the procuration of a Patent for this Island, and Islands, and the Lands adjacent." It was also agreed that "what charges shall in any way be dispended herein, the Body (all the Freemen) doth engage themselves a dew proportion therein.' (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 125.)

These towns and also Providence, made an arrangement with Roger Williams, to go for them to get this Patent. Here is the evidence: Roger Williams wrote a letter to the Town of Providence, from Narragansett, 22, 11, 50, so called, in which can be found this paragraph: "I cannot be so unthankful to you, and so insensible of mine owne, and Families comfort as not to take notice of your continued and constant love and care in your many publike and solleme orders for the payment of money due unto me about the charter. 'Tis true I have never demanded it; yea, I have been truly desirous that it might have been laid out for some further publick benefit in each Towne. But observing your having Resolutions to ye contrarie I have at last resolved to write unto you, as I have alsoe lately done to Portsmouth and Newport, about ye better ordering of it to my advantage. I have here, through God's providence convenience of improving some goats; my request is therefore, if it be without much trouble, you would please to order the payment of it in Cattell of that kind" (Providence Early Records, v. 15, p. 39).

This is unimpeachable evidence, and denies everything which Arnold has written concerning it. Again, Arnold writes, "There is no denying *the fact*, that he considered this patent (it was not a patent, it was a charter, a radically different instrument,) his own property as is proven by his keeping it three years." He surrendered it the first moment that the colony was organized under it, and could receive it. Arnold's statement is a deliberate falsehood, printed to deceive ignorant people.

Again, Arnold writes: "Coddington *knew of it*, and he knew that both Massachusetts and Plymouth, had forbidden its being set up. It now reasonably follows that so long as *it was secret*, he had nothing to feel alarmed over, or to fear. When Mr. Coddington saw *his Colony blotted* out of existence, and a paper publickly thrashed *(sic)* in his face that endangered *his possessions* and *that* of his Colony he then took alarm." If this charter was kept so secret, how was it "publickly thrashed in his face?" And as Arnold admits, he "knew of it." Arnold attempts to convey the idea that this charter gave an individual title to the lands to Williams and that it was this that "endangered Coddington's possessions." The language of the charter

is an absolute denial of every position taken by Arnold. It declares "that the industrious English *inhabitants* of the towns of Providence, Portsmouth and Newport, *have purchased*, and *are purchasing* of, and amongst the natives, some other places." This fixes the titles under the English Statutes, not in Roger Williams, but in the "industrious English inhabitants" who did the purchasing. It continues, "The *said English* have represented their desires to have their hopeful beginning approved and confirmed by granting unto them a free *charter* (not a Patent) of Civil Incorporation and Government." Does that look as if Williams did his work for himself? (R. I. Hist. Soc. Col. v. 4, p. 223.)

Arnold continues: "Williams had *no authority*, but did it on his part voluntarily as he wanted to publish his 'Indian Key'." All of which is downright fiction. The idea of the "Indian Key" did not exist; nor was a word of that book written at the time. Arnold continues, "Coddington saw his Colony blotted out of existence." Will Arnold kindly inform us the name given by Coddington *to any colony?* The truth is that Coddington never had a Colony. Arnold continues, "Coddington appears to have raised no successful resistance to Dr. Clarke's going to England for a better and clearer defined patent than the one before them. Dr. Clarke neither went, *nor was ever sent* to get a charter neither better, nor worse. This paper by Mr. James N. Arnold is a positive disgrace to any man pretending to write history. There is not one true historic statement in it, and just so it is with all his stuff. He says Coddington was made, by his commission, *"Governor of Rhode Island."*. But he does not inform us that Rhode Island, at that time, meant the island Aquidneck and nothing more. Again, Arnold suppresses the fact that Coddington urged the outside colonies to send forces here to stop the adoption of the charter; and that is why Williams "secreted" it for three years as his private property.

Such work is scandalous.

In his life of Benedict Arnold, a volume of ten pages, Mr. James N Arnold informs us that "the idea of separation of Church and State here in Providence, did not originate with Roger Williams, but with the Arnolds, and that Benedict Arnold, and his father, William (the Saint), were its authors" (Life of B. A., p. 4). "Benedict placed his name on this 'civil compact,' now immortal as the *first public declaration* of eternal separation of Church and State as referring to civil and political affairs. It *will be seen* (never) that the idea of this separation was not an idea of Mr. Williams, but of Mr. (Benedict) Arnold. It is an honor therefore for me to record that the first time the name of the subject of this sketch (Benedict Arnold) appears on a public paper it appears on one of a character like this, and *to know that he* and his father are its authors." (Arnold's Reports on Arnold's Burial Place, p. 23). Now he comes (November 29th last), and informs us that "Ricnard Scott was the author of this declaration of separation of Church and State," at the planting of Providence.

Richard Scott wrote a letter, about 1675, concerning Roger Williams, in which he said, "He (Roger Williams) preferred Liberty of Conscience, and was so zealous for it at the coming home of the Charter, that nothing in government must be acted till that was granted." (N. E. Firebrand Quenched, 1678, p. 247.)

Will Mr. James N. Arnold please explain to us, which of these statements of his is historically true?

The use of milk is largely by the poor, and uneducated. Why use such words as *Sterilization* and *Pasteurization*, in telling these poor people how to preserve it?

Five boy Burglars, from 12 to 15 years old, have been arrested in Providence within four months.

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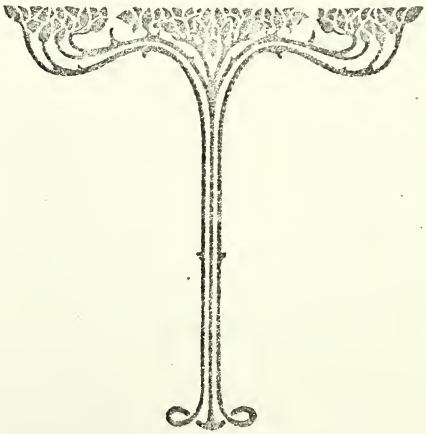

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